

ARMY

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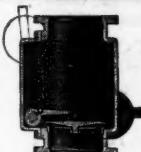
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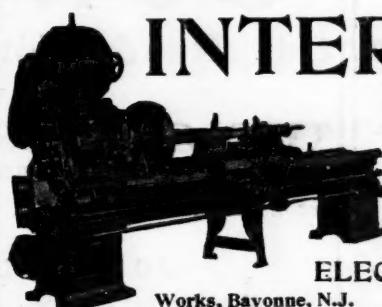
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

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The refusal of the House to strike from the Army appropriation bill the item of \$1,000,000 for the expenses of the joint maneuvers of the Army and the organized militia is most commendable, and will receive the earnest approval of all citizens who are intelligently interested in the important cause of military training. Criticism of the maneuvers coming from old soldiers, like Representatives Hull and Grosvenor, is entitled to the greatest respect, and there is too much justice in their criticisms. But if errors have been made in the maneuvers held thus far, that very fact should be sufficient reason for continuing the maneuvers regularly until they can be conducted without errors. It will be granted, we believe, that last year's camps of instruction were far more beneficial in an educational way to the troops attending them than were the maneuvers of former years. We believe, moreover, that if the gentlemen in Congress who belittle the importance of the work performed in those camps were to investigate thoroughly they would discover that a large majority of the National Guard officers and men who attended the camps are of the opinion that the instruction provided there is altogether the most valuable course of training ever devised for our militia organizations. To have abandoned this system just as its usefulness has become understood and after experience has shown how it may be still further improved, would have been a grievous blunder. That such a proceeding has been avoided is an impressive manifestation of the strong common sense which has so frequently characterized the work of the present Congress. General Hull, who does not favor the maneuvers as at present conducted, said: "I am not willing to support the motion to strike this out, because if it is stricken out we have nothing to take its place. I believe that the maneuvers last year did great good, especially to the Regular Army, but very little good to the militia, because so small a number of regiments in the different States took any part in them. Members of the militia regiments make their living in private life, and cannot afford the time to go to distant parts of the country, even when their expenses are paid; but under the State laws they do go into State encampments every year, and they can have two weeks of actual information, instruction and drill for each of the brigades, under Regular Army officers, if we take the Regular Army to the States in place of trying to take the States to the Regular Army. I believe this was of enough benefit last year to justify what we then expended. There is nothing better offered for this year. The committee determined that this was better than the ideas that I had on the subject." Mr. Young said: "It is the intention of the War Department now to some extent to send regiments to State encampments. That matter was gone over by Secretary Oliver in his hearings before the committee this year, and it is said that that will be with no additional expense to the Government. The troops will be sent there and paid out of the transportation of the Army."

The visit of Mr. Root, the American Secretary of State, to the Canadian capital as the guest of the Governor General, Lord Grey, is eminently proper and commendable in view of his comprehensive tour of the South American continent last year. His visit to the Southern republics was meant as an assurance of the kindly interest of the United States in their welfare and progress, and as a manifestation of our high desire for the maintenance of durable peace among all the nations of the Western world. In like manner Secretary Root's visit to Canada may properly be interpreted as our Northern neighbors as an informal expression of our American good-will and sincere desire for the most intimate relations between the two English-speaking countries of the Western hemisphere. We have with Canada a closer and larger community of interest than with any other country

on the American continents, yet, singularly enough, there are at the same time between the two countries several unsettled questions of grave importance which should be speedily and permanently adjusted in the interest of peace and prosperity on both sides of the border. The problem of commercial reciprocity requires careful, statesmanlike consideration, as do the question of pelagic sealing, the bonding of merchandise in transit, the care of Niagara Falls, the maintenance of naval vessels on the Great Lakes and the contention as to the rights of the United States in the waters of Hudson Bay. These questions are all undetermined, and as long as they remain so will be causes of occasional controversy and possible friction between the two countries. If Secretary Root's visit to Ottawa shall open the way for their amicable adjustment his mission will have contributed in a very large degree to the closer and firmer friendship between the two countries—a friendship which, we profoundly believe, is eagerly desired by the vast majority of thinking men on either side of the border. And inasmuch as Canada is a nation in everything but name, we indulge the hope that Mr. Root's conference with the Dominion authorities may lead to an understanding, acceptable in Ottawa, London and Washington, under which Canada shall have a regular diplomatic representative at our national capital in association with the British ambassador.

It is so much easier to procure the enactment of an unwise law than to effect its repeal that we have little hope of any legislation at this session of Congress to restore the canteen feature of the Army post exchange. Nevertheless the movement to bring about the repeal of the present act forbidding the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges is undeniably gaining in strength, and we agree with the large number of line officers, medical officers, chaplains and others who have spoken on the subject, that the proposed repeal would be a long step toward better discipline, improved morals, increased contentment and higher efficiency in the Army. A new force in support of this movement has taken form in the "Army Canteen Club," of Washington, in which a large number of broad-minded women of high social position, many of them relatives of officers, have banded together to urge Congress to restore the canteen feature of the post exchange. It is the purpose of this organization to establish branches of the club in all the large cities of the country, and through them to agitate against "the mistaken theory of temperance" which has found expression in the present anti-canteen law. "We expect," says an officer of the "Army Canteen Club," in a press interview, "to be seconded in our efforts for the return of the Army canteen most heartily by the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of soldiers, as well as by all American women who agree with us that the enactment of the anti-canteen law was ill-advised and has resulted in a large increase of habitual drunkards in the Army, as is shown by the recent report of Surgeon General O'Reilly, U.S.A. We also believe that at heart a large majority of the senators and representatives in Congress agree with practically the unanimous American Army that a grave mistake was made when the canteen was abolished. We are believers in real temperance, not theoretical temperance and fanaticism. It is also our opinion that those who are petitioning Congress by the thousands for the restoration of the post exchanges, or canteens, know exactly what is best for the Army of which they have been members, while many of those who petitioned for its abolition did not know what was meant by 'canteen'."

Col. Frank L. Denny, Q.M., U.S.M.C., in the course of a recent hearing on the Navy Appropriation bill before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, strongly urged an appropriation of \$200,000 for an additional supply depot for the Marine Corps near the Army quartermaster depot in Philadelphia. He pointed out that if the depot were located at League Island it would be under naval jurisdiction, whereas at the site he proposed it would be under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps, a status to be desired in the interest of economy and the expeditious transaction of business. Immediately across the street from the proposed site is the Pennsylvania freight station, so that in case of a requisition for supplies they can be shipped within an hour. "This promptness," said Colonel Denny, "is the life of the Marine Corps. The unexpected always happens. That is, we get twenty-four hours' or thirty-six hours' or forty-eight hours' notice to ship a squad or may be a brigade, and with this nearness of the depot to the Pennsylvania freight station, across the street, we can accomplish those things as we have. Our record in that line is remarkable as you, perhaps, know. We can get a brigade off in twenty-four hours if the ship is ready to take us. That is due to the fact that we can get the supplies across the road and in the freight cars and ship them to any place necessary. There is another thing. Suppose it is inside a navy yard and your employees are subject to whatever orders the commandant may see fit to give, about what hours they can enter and leave, and whether they shall be searched by the corporal or sergeant of the guard."

Engineer-in-Chief Charles W. Rae, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, with rank of rear admiral, in the course of a recent statement before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, expressed the opinion that while the policy of restricting repairs on naval vessels to ten per cent. of the value of

such vessels is proper enough in the case of the wooden ships to which it now applies, it would be unwise to apply it to armored cruisers, battleships and torpedoboats, except such as are of so faulty or obsolete design as to carry a reasonable doubt as to the advisability of continuing them longer in service. The reasons governing the advisability of overhauling vessels may be greatly different in nature; cases may arise where the hull of a vessel will require but few repairs, whereas steam-engineering repairs alone, or together with ordnance and equipment repairs, might involve considerable expense. In many such cases it would appear to the Government's interest to overhaul the vessel rather than to condemn her and have her replaced by a new vessel. It would, therefore, appear that each case should be considered upon its own merits by the Department, this matter being left entirely to its discretion. The Engineer-in-Chief stated that if it were desired to limit the expenditure for repairs on vessels of larger types, twenty-five or thirty per cent. would seem to be a fairer estimate, the Department to use its discretion below the percentage established for the reason that it might not be advisable to repair vessels of an obsolete type at less expense. As for the proposition that Congress should appropriate specifically for repairs for each ship by name, the Engineer-in-Chief remarked: "I consider that such a policy would entail great loss of time and long periods of waiting for authorization and money to carry on necessary work, possibly doubling the time during which the services of a vessel would be lost to the Government."

Major Eugene F. Ladd, Mil. Secy. Dept., U.S.A., who was a member of the commission appointed by the general commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification to receive the arms of those who took part in the late rebellion in Cuba, has submitted a report which contains some interesting information. Major Ladd states that the entire work of disarming was accomplished in less than two weeks, without any friction or confusion whatever, and that the rebel forces, estimated at about 25,000, have quietly returned to their peaceful vocations, evidently well pleased with the prompt termination of a strife in which few of them had any real personal interest. From 24,479 rebels who reported the commission received 3,153 weapons, mostly of the kinds that were used in the war of liberation against Spain, almost wholly old Remington carbines and sawed-off rifles, caliber .45. Almost all of them were unserviceable, and the men had very little ammunition. Major Ladd remarks: "From the summary it appears that only a little over twelve per cent. of the rebel forces were armed with guns. This is not borne out by my personal observation. One command of 3,000 men, accurately counted by myself and assistants, had 1,900 guns by actual count. I believe this proportion conservative estimate regarding other forces coming under my personal observation. I am convinced that few if any of the guns which were the personal property of the soldiers were surrendered; those delivered being the ones previously collected by the several rebel leaders and given the men at the organization of the revolution. This does not necessarily mean that the leaders acted in bad faith. It is doubtful if they had sufficient control over their men to enforce a further delivery of arms. The men had every facility for secreting any arms they did not wish to surrender."

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wiñt, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report, the gist of which was given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 15 and 22, 1906, expressed regret that persistent effort to prevent enlisted men from bartering in uniform clothing had met with little or no success, and he quoted with approval a recommendation by the judge advocate of the department that the only effectual check to this practice is to be found under an arrangement whereby the Government shall retain absolute control over uniform clothing after, as well as before, its issue to the soldier. Commenting upon this question, the Kansas City Journal contends that the Government should entirely discontinue the public sale of Army uniforms, no matter if they are utterly useless to the Army. Our Missouri contemporary holds that it would be better to destroy all such uniforms than sell them to civilian buyers. "Perhaps," our contemporary goes on to say, "there may be some necessity for selling Government uniforms at public auction, yet, if the practice were discontinued it would make desertion more difficult and would make the uniform of the Army a distinctive badge of honor. Clothing is issued to the enlisted men by the Government. While each soldier nominally owns his uniform, it really belongs to the Government and the individual has no more right to sell it or otherwise dispose of it than he has to sell his rifle. It would appear a simple matter to regulate this weakness in our military system."

There will be no legislation by Congress this session for the establishment of brigade posts, as urgently recommended by the Secretary of War in his annual report and later verbally to the House Committee on Military Affairs. Secretary Taft appreciates the impossibility, for political causes, of getting through Congress now any legislation providing for the necessary funds for building the additional barracks and quarters, etc., required at the posts where he had hoped to station brigades of troops. The War Department will, therefore, take no further steps during the present session to obtain such legislation.

Mr. Bertrand Rockwell, a merchant of Junction City, Kan., calls our attention to the erroneous statement that Mr. Calderhead's bill H.R. 23109, increasing Army pay, does not increase the pay of enlisted men. A reference to the text of the bill, which appears on page 518 of our issue of Jan. 5, shows that the proposed pay of a private, first class, of engineers, ordnance, signal corps and hospital corps is fixed at \$20 a month; that of private of the hospital corps at \$18 a month and the pay of other privates at \$15 a month. In a circular on the subject of increase of pay, Mr. Rockwell says: "While the proposed increase of pay for private soldiers in H.R. 23109 is only two dollars per month, or 13.38 per cent., the pay of non-commissioned officers is increased: Corporals and sergeants 33 1-3 per cent, first sergeants, 20 per cent., other non-commissioned officers 20 to 33 per cent. The larger increase given non-commissioned officers will stimulate the private soldier to work for promotion. By so doing he becomes a better and more efficient soldier. Since 1870 the necessities required by an officer have advanced in price 20 to 100 per cent. His uniform and other wearing apparel, clothing and shoes for wife and family cost 33 per cent. more; general table expenses, schooling and hotel bills, 50 per cent. more; butter, eggs and milk, 100 per cent. more; servants and transportation on railroads for family, 100 per cent. more. Until Jan. 1, 1907, wives, children and servants of officers were given half regular rates on railroads, the new law requires that full rates must be paid, or family left behind. Change of station since the Spanish War is much more frequent than before, the cost of moving family and certain part of household effects is not paid by Government but by the officer. An officer with a family of five or six children to provide for finds himself and wife practising the most rigid economy, and at times almost hopelessly in debt." In another circular Mr. Rockwell says: "Few of our Senators or Congressmen have ever had their attention called to the smallness of the pay of our Army; many of them do not realize that it is now the same as in 1870, notwithstanding the increased cost of life's necessities. In the past thirty-six years wages for skilled and unskilled labor have advanced 50 to 100 per cent. For obvious reasons no complaints of the smallness and inadequacy of Army pay have been made by officers of the Army. Having served during our Civil War as enlisted man and officer; residing since its close near one of the largest military posts, Fort Riley; being familiar with past and present conditions in the Army; believing that increase of pay would improve the quality of men enlisted, reduce the percentage of desertion, add to the comfort and happiness of the officer and his family, I must call your attention to a copy of H.R. 23109."

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, of New York, who served in the United States volunteer forces during the Philippine insurrection, and who has recently published a work awarding extravagant and not wholly deserved praise to the medical service of the Japanese army in the war with Russia, recently delivered a lecture before the National Geographic Society in Washington in which he made a statement that cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed. In a report of his lecture published in the Boston Transcript, he is quoted as follows: "Twice have I visited the Philippines, once as an active participant in the wretched and totally unnecessary war that began in 1898, and which is likely to continue for centuries, a war probably brought about through the petty jealousies of commanding officers and kept active through the ignorance or incompetency of others. But through it all was the ruling motive of America, selfish, for the possession of the almighty dollar. Of the hundreds of millions sunk in that pest-hole of treachery and savagery it is doubtful whether America will ever reap the benefit of the price of the homeward passage for its Army." The first of the above-quoted sentences is vague and mysterious, but its evident meaning is that the insurrection in the Philippines was "probably" due to jealousies among officers of the United States Army. If that is what Doctor Seaman charges it is unfortunate that he did not supplement the indictment with evidence to prove its accuracy. It is not yet too late to do so. Doctor Seaman, in his inordinate praise of the Japanese, declared that their armies during the late war were absolutely free of beri-beri, whereas there is official testimony to the effect that that disease was exceedingly prevalent. Surg. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., who was detailed to study medical and sanitary conditions attending the war, states in his report, an extended review of which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 6, 1906, that Doctor Herzog, of the bureau of government laboratories at Manila, P.I., who was ordered to study beri-beri in the Japanese armies, announced in his official report that between 75,000 and 80,000 cases of the disease had been sent from Manchuria back to Japan during the last year of the war alone. In view of Doctor Seaman's misapprehension as to the facts concerning this matter, it is respectfully submitted that his vague charges affecting the integrity and ability of officers of the Army are far from convincing.

Private letters recently received from Manila tell of the favorable impression made by the lately arrived cruiser squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N. Foreign naval officers express much admiration for the evident fighting qualities of these fine vessels, and favorable comment is made upon the excellent condition in which they reached the station following the long cruise from Hampton Roads. On the run over an

interesting speed trial was made after leaving Singapore during the afternoon of Nov. 13, at a speed of fifteen knots. Rear Admiral Brownson formed the ships in line the next morning for a full power run. The conditions of the race were that, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, the ships were to make the highest possible speed, using all boilers under forced draught, then for the succeeding two hours forced draught was discontinued and natural draught only was to be used. After the signal for the run to begin was made it looked for awhile as if the ships had disregarded the orders of the Admiral, and, instead of racing, were trying to preserve their formation. In the course of an hour, however, the Pennsylvania and the Maryland slowly drew ahead, leaving the Colorado and the West Virginia astern in the order named. It was unfortunate that the flagship was left behind, for at the end of the forced draught trial a disinterested judge was needed to decide whether the Pennsylvania or the Maryland had won. The highest speed made by the Pennsylvania was 22.6 knots, and by the Maryland 22.5, both of which exceeded the speed attained on their trial trips. This is a remarkably good showing when it is taken into consideration that these vessels had steamed almost continuously for upward of 11,000 miles, only stopping long enough in port to coal, and the trial was held just north of the equator, where the excessive heat is not always conducive to good results in the fire-room. During the voyage there were no serious accidents and no deaths, and but one serious case of illness, of smallpox, the spread of which was promptly checked. With a personnel of upward of 3,500 men, such a showing reflects great credit on the measures taken on board American ships to safeguard the health of the crews.

In an article entitled "Letters from an Artilleryman to his Representative in Congress," which appears in the Journal of the United States Artillery, the author presents an exceedingly forcible plea for the pending bill for the reorganization of the Artillery Corps. He is deeply impressed with the importance of retaining in the Artillery the specialists who have been trained to the service, and holds that this can be done to a great extent by the proposed increase in pay. "I am satisfied from personal knowledge," he goes on to say, "that if the slight increase asked be granted, we shall be able to retain in the Artillery a body of men as creditable and as valuable to the Artillery as the post non-commissioned staff is to the whole Army. And at what an infinitesimal cost! I am really ashamed to ask you to look at the following statement: reckoning our population at 80,000,000, and the annual cost for increased pay of specialists being \$208,716, that means per person per year very little more than one-fourth of a cent! Was ever before so excellent a result to be obtained at so small a cost? Indeed the entire cost of the bill is of the slightest in comparison with the resources of the country on one hand, and the national benefit on the other. Thus the cost of the reorganization proper (that is, of the separation followed by drawing on the margin of 40,000) is \$2,914,775, or a little less than four cents per person per year. To these amounts must of course be added the estimate for necessary barracks and quarters, or \$6,355,000. But the estimate for these would be spread over several years, as the work of construction progressed. The total expenditure for any one year would not exceed that of a handsome public building; and—pardon me—I believe it would be almost as useful!"

Navy officers regard the "Navy Year Book" compiled by Mr. Pitman Pulsifer, clerk to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, as the most valuable publication of its character ever gotten out in this country. By authority of the Senate, which has dubbed the publication the "Navy Year Book," it has been published by the Government Printing Office and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy copies have been sent to all the vessels of the Navy in commission, to the navy yards and to many officers in the Service. Mr. Pulsifer has received a mass of congratulatory letters from officers of the Navy. One officer, in writing him, said: "I have looked over the Navy Year Book sufficiently to see that it is undoubtedly most interesting, if not indeed invaluable, to all who are interested in naval affairs, as it contains a mass of serviceable Service information clearly and concisely stated. The compilations of the annual naval appropriation laws, which have hitherto been issued, were in themselves most useful; but the year-book, containing these, together with the appended tables, constitutes the most complete and graphic history of the development of the United States Navy of which I know, and has the added advantage of giving the present naval situation in this country in close comparison with that of others. I congratulate you on a most successful work, showing so much of close application and ability very intelligently supplied."

Mr. James Bryce, recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, made an address in Newcastle, England, on Jan. 15, which included the following interesting statement concerning a momentous period in the relations between his government and our own: "I am sure there is no task to which a man should be more willing to devote what remains to him of life than trying to cement the ties of friendship, already so strong, which bind us to our great daughter and the sister people beyond the ocean. The best act, the most fruitful act, which has been done in the time of any of us now living in the field of foreign policy was done by Mr. Gladstone

when he made the treaty which settled the Alabama question. I was struck when in America with the danger to both countries which the state of irritation existing in the United States regarding the Alabama claims was creating. I asked Mr. Gladstone's son to tell him what I had observed in America and Mr. Gladstone gave me a long interview. In the course of it he made a statement of his views about our policy toward America. He assured me, when I had told him what I had seen there, that there was nothing dearer to his heart than to have perfectly friendly relations with that country. In the following year he concluded the Alabama treaty, which was the beginning of that cordial feeling which now unites the two peoples."

The Army Mutual Association will soon complete its twenty-eighth year of usefulness. During all these years the benefits paid to the widows and orphans of deceased members have been of incalculable assistance to them. One of the greatest advantages is that the money becomes immediately available, the amount being paid at once upon official notification of the death of a member, thus relieving distress at a time when assistance is most needed. During the past years efforts have been made to change the association from its present fraternal character to a regular life insurance company, but all have been voted down, generally by a large majority, showing that the greater number of the members are opposed to any change. The association is on a firm financial basis and during the many years of its existence all claims (amounting to a total of \$1,419,906.27) have been promptly paid. As the past agitations have now quieted down it is hoped that officers who are not yet members will join the association in the near future. The executive committee as now constituted is as follows: Gen. R. C. Drum, president; Gen. A. Mackenzie, vice president; Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, Gen. Arthur Murray, Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, Gen. Anson Mills, Capt. Charles W. Fenton; Col. E. A. Koerper, secretary and treasurer.

In the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House, Jan. 8, Hon. William H. Wiley, of New Jersey, said on the subject of Artillery training: "During the Civil War I happened to be for a portion of my service in the Artillery. It took three months to turn out an artilleryman of any value, and this applied to the old muzzle-loading gun, because the Civil War was fought with muzzle-loading guns. In this day of the breech-loading gun used at the present time, it takes much more time and a great deal more care to properly train an artilleryman. In fact, a man to be an artilleryman properly trained to use a breech-loading gun must nearly be a machinist and something of an electrician. He has to have such knowledge of electricity as will enable him to understand its application to a breechloader. Those factors all come in. A party of engineers, of which I was one, went down to Sandy Hook to see the fortification, and went in charge of General Murray, a personal friend of mine, whom I have known since he was first lieutenant, and he took some trouble to explain all this business to me which I am now explaining to the House, and he was strenuous on the point that the Artillery force should be increased, and I sincerely hope that that phase of this bill will prevail, because if we do not do it we certainly will not have the men in case of an emergency."

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Symons, C.E., U.S.A., consulting engineer to the authorities in charge of the development of the great canal system in the State of New York, has made a report to the Secretary of War which shows that excellent progress is being made in that important project. The expenditures on account of the enterprise up to Jan. 1, 1907, amounted to more than \$2,600,000, of which \$1,151,238 was paid for surveys, borings, engineering and superintendence, and \$91,000 to contractors. "I beg to say," remarks Colonel Symons, in the course of his report, "that the work of canal improvement is well started in every department and is thoroughly and well organized with highly efficient engineering assistants, and that there is every reason to believe that it will be completed in a reasonable time and that its cost will be well within the original estimate unless something of a serious and unforeseen nature occurs. It is a satisfaction to be able to report that all opposition to the canal work of the State, which at one time was very marked and vigorous on the part of certain men and associations, has practically disappeared. As far as known there is now no organized opposition to the work."

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, under date of Jan. 11, sent a communication to all Governors of States and Territories, inviting their particular attention to G.O. No. 3, War Department, Jan. 7, 1907, amending and re-publishing Article 45, Army Regulations, in relation to "The Organized Militia," and said: "As the Article in question has a most important relation to the organized militia of your State, I would respectfully urge that this order be widely distributed, and, if the suggestion meets with your favorable consideration, that it be read to each company and other organization of the militia by its commanding officer, and incorporated in the military regulations of your State, should you have a publication of that character. A sufficient number of copies of the order to cover the distribution herein proposed has been mailed to you under separate cover." This order was given in our issue of Jan. 12, page 536.

Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 2d U.S. Cav., who paid an extended visit to Port Arthur in the fall of 1905, and afterward made a careful study of military conditions in Japan, has written an interesting account of his observations for the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association. What he says of the cleanliness required of Japanese troops returning from Manchuria is specially noteworthy. "On arrival in Japan," he says, "all troops, including general officers, go through a quarantine station. One of these, in the outskirts of Kobe, was visited. An infantry colonel was in charge, and there were present a large number of doctors and men of the sanitary corps of the army. The station is on a beach and has two docks of its own. The officers and men land on one of these docks and go directly to a large room. Here each man is given a net, a chain purse with a lock to it and a ring for one of his fingers. To the ring is fastened the key of the chain purse and a tag with the number of the net and the purse on it. He places all his valuables in this purse and puts the purse and all leather articles, such as shoes, etc., in the net. The nets are put in hand cars and run to a fumigating room by attendants. The men then go to another large room where they undress and place all clothing in bags, which have the same number as the nets used by them. They place these bags in cars, which are run off by attendants and run directly into the disinfecting machine. The baths for the men open off one side of the undressing room. They consist of a number of separate rooms; each one contains a cement tank eight feet by eight feet. Four men bathe in each one of these tanks at a time. After bathing they go out through doors on the other side of the room from that in which they entered. Here is a large waiting room where they find hot tea, cakes and cigarettes in abundance. Adjoining this is a room where the bundles of clothing are brought when disinfected, still in the same cars. The attendants unload them, call off the numbers over a counter in the door between the room and the waiting room, and pass the bundles over to their owners, who dress. When all are dressed they pass into another large room marked with numbers, a couple of feet above the floor all around the room. Each man goes to his number and finds the net containing his leather articles, etc., and purse. From this room they pass into the open air, turning in their net, purse and ring with the key and tag and number as they go. Here they are joined by their officers. There is a staff officer in waiting who conducts each organization to its camp, which has already been prepared for it. When the men go into the undressing room the officers go into a room reserved for them. Here each officer has a bath to himself, on leaving which he goes into an officer's waiting room, where he is served with tea, cakes and cigarettes. There is a separate bath and waiting room for general officers and their personal staffs. At this station they expected to handle several thousand men a day."

There is now before the French Chamber of Deputies a bill which, whether enacted or not, seems likely to cause widespread interest and discussion among members of the military profession in general. It provides that soldiers accused of military offenses in time of peace shall be tried by civil courts, thus suspending in peace the military law so far as it relates to individuals. The Military Mail of London assumes that this measure is favorably regarded by the French military authorities, and the same journal recalls that the question of suspending the military law was first discussed in its own columns by Colonel Serjeant, of the British army, who advanced the following grounds in favor of the proposition: Firstly, to develop individuality among the rank and file of the Army, the soldier should enjoy during peace time the common rights of a citizen of the country to which he belongs, so that he may take his place out of barracks and find himself placed at no greater disadvantage in civil life than in his civilian relative or fellow-countryman. Secondly, the suspension of military law in peace time would tend to popularize army service. Thirdly, it would remove several vexatious conditions which the private soldier is now accustomed to experience, and, fourthly, the exercise of military law, during peace time, is unnecessary to the maintenance of true discipline, and, indeed, often detrimental thereto. "It is, however, deeply significant," says our London contemporary, by way of comment, "that a great military nation like France should set the example of suspending military law during peace time, and we are inclined to hold that the advantages accruing from the proposed action of our neighbors in this direction will far outweigh any of those which are experienced under the present drastic system. The experiences of the French officer under the proposed new conditions will doubtless be followed with deep interest by the British officer."

A report favorable to the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, or "back creek," route across the Maryland and Delaware peninsula has been submitted to Secretary Taft by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission, consisting of Gen. Felix Agius, chairman; Major C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., and Civil Engr. Frank Taylor Chambers, U.S.N. Baltimore and Philadelphia are only one hundred miles apart by land, but three hundred miles by the sea route. This canal will not only bring them into closer touch commercially, but by guaranteeing safe and easy transit to smaller warships and torpedo-boats as well as to coastwise shipping, would be of substantial benefit in a military as well as a commercial sense, for it would bring Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington into practically the same zone for defensive operations. The completion of this canal, that at Cape Cod and other coast-line canals, will greatly facilitate the defense of the country.

Comdr. R. E. Peary is to give a public lecture in a hall big enough to accommodate the crowds that were turned away from the Museum of Natural History on the day he lectured there, and will tell the story of his wonderful experiences, and show the marvelous photographs which he obtained of places never before visited by man. The lecture is to be given at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Owing to the great interest in the Peary expedition, it would be well for those desiring to hear him, to obtain reserved seats without delay. Tickets on sale at Carnegie and the regular agencies. The proceeds will be devoted to the East Side House Settlement and Winifred Day Nursery.

MESSAGE ON THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 14 transmitted to the Senate a special message embodying the results of a further investigation of the circumstances which prompted the dismissal, without honor, of three companies of the 25th U.S. Infantry because of their alleged complicity in the lawless affair at Brownsville, Tex., on the night of Aug. 13, 1906. The President states that because a question has been raised in the Senate as to the validity of the evidence upon which the companies were dismissed, he deemed it wise to send Major Augustus P. Blockson, L.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Assistant Attorney General Purdy to Brownsville to make a thorough investigation on the ground in reference to the matter. The sworn testimony taken by those officers and the report of the Secretary of War thereon accompany the President's message. Various exhibits are also submitted, including maps of Brownsville and Fort Brown, a letter from Judge Parks to his wife, a bandoleer, thirty-three empty shells, seven ball cartridges, and four clips picked up in the streets of Brownsville within a few hours after the shooting, three steel-jacketed bullets and some scraps of the casings of other bullets picked out of the houses into which they had been fired. The President, after enumerating the several crimes committed in Brownsville on the night of Aug. 13, comments in part as follows:

"The evidence shows beyond any possibility of honest question that some individuals among the colored troops whom I have dismissed committed the outrages, and in fact that some or all of the other individuals whom I have dismissed had knowledge of the deed and shielded from the law those who committed it. As to the motive for the commission of the crimes, it appears that trouble of a more or less serious kind had occurred between individual members of the companies and individual citizens of Brownsville, culminating in complaints which resulted in the soldiers being confined within the limits of the garrison on the evening of the day in question. The only motive suggested as having influenced anyone else than colored soldiers to do the shooting, was that the desire to get rid of the colored troops was so strong that it impelled the citizens of Brownsville to shoot up their own houses, to kill one of their own number, to assault their own police, wounding the lieutenant, who had been an officer for twenty years—all with the purpose of discrediting the negro troops. The suggestion is on its face so ludicrously impossible that it is difficult to treat it as honestly made.

"The weapons used were Springfield rifles, for the ammunition they used was that of the Springfield rifle and no other, and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico, or in any other part of the world, save only in the Springfield now used by the United States troops, including the negro troops in the garrison at Brownsville, and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been in use by the United States troops for some four or five months prior to the shooting in question, and which is not in the possession of private citizens.

"The cartridges used will go into one other rifle used in the United States, when specially chambered—the Winchester of '95 model—but it will rarely, if ever, go off when in it; and, moreover, the bullets picked out of the buildings show the markings of the four so-called 'lands' which come from being fired through the Springfield, but not through the Winchester, the latter showing six. The bullets which I herewith submit, which were found in the houses could not, therefore, have been fired from a Winchester or any other sporting rifle, although the cartridges might have been put into a Winchester model of '95. The bullets might have been fired from a Krag, but the cartridges would not have gone into a Krag.

"Taking the shells and the bullets together, the proof is conclusive that the new Springfield rifle was the weapon used by the midnight assassins, and could not by any possibility have been any other rifle of any kind in the world. This of itself establishes the fact that the assailants were United States soldiers and would be conclusive on this point if not one soldier had been seen or heard by any resident in Brownsville on the night in question, and if nothing were known save the finding of the shells, clips and bullets.

"Fourteen eye-witnesses testified that they saw the assailants or some of them at varying distances, and that they were negro troops, most of the witnesses giving their testimony in such shape that there is no possibility of their having been mistaken. Two other witnesses testified that they saw some of the assailants and that the latter were soldiers (the only soldiers in the neighborhood being the negro troops). Four witnesses testified to hearing the shooting and hearing the voices of the men who were doing it, and that they were those of negroes, but did not actually see the men who were doing the shooting. About twenty-five other witnesses gave testimony corroborating to a greater or less degree the testimony of those who thus saw the shooters or heard them. The testimony of these eye and ear-witnesses would establish beyond all possibility of contradiction the fact that the shooting was committed by ten or fifteen or more of the negro troops from the garrison, and this testimony of theirs would be amply sufficient in itself if not a cartridge or bullet had been found; exactly as the bullets and cartridges that were found would have established the guilt of the troops even had not a single eye-witness seen them or other witnesses heard them. The testimony of the witnesses and the position of the bullet holes show that fifteen or twenty of the negro-troops gathered inside the fort, and that the first shot fired into the town were fired from within the fort; some of them at least from the upper galleries of the barracks. The testimony further shows that the troops then came out over the walls, some of them perhaps going through the gate, and advanced a distance of 300 yards or thereabout into the town.

"The additional evidence thus taken renders it impossible to question the conclusions upon which my order was based. I have gone most carefully over every issue of law and fact that has been raised. I am now satisfied that the effect of my order dismissing these men without honor was not to bar them from all civil employment under the Government, and therefore that part of the order which consisted of a declaration to this effect was lacking in validity, and I have directed that such portion be revoked.

"As to the rest of the order dismissing the individuals in question without honor and declaring the effect of such discharge under the law and regulations to be a bar to their future re-enlistment either in the Army or the Navy, there is no doubt of my constitutional and legal power. The order was within my discretion, under

the Constitution and laws, and cannot be reviewed or reversed save by another Executive order. The facts did not merely warrant the action I took—they rendered such action imperative unless I was to prove false to my sworn duty.

"If any one of the men discharged hereafter shows to my satisfaction that he is clear of guilt, or of shielding the guilty, I will take what action is warranted, but the circumstances I have above detailed most certainly put upon any such man the burden of thus clearing himself."

COLONEL HEISTAND ON CHINA'S FUTURE.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Mil. Secy's Dept., U.S.A., who was adjutant general to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the American military expedition to Pekin in 1900, delivered an address on "Rambling Recollections of China" at a meeting of the Military Service Institution in the Officers' Club, Governors Island, Jan. 9, in which he took strong ground against the indiscriminate exclusion of Chinese subjects from the United States and predicted a great future for the Chinese empire. An accomplished officer of long and varied experience, Colonel Heistand has been a close student of the Chinese ever since the Boxer trouble of 1900, during which he was an immediate observer of their condition and institutions. He prefaced his address with a high tribute to the American soldier who served in China, whose conduct made him proud of his country. They were popular, he said, with the soldiers of other nationalities, and one of the chief reasons, apparently, was that they received about four times as much pay as the foreign men in the ranks. Colonel Heistand expressed the belief that China would have been partitioned among the powers had it not been for the statesmanship of President McKinley and his Secretary of State, John Hay, and he held that if it had not been for the cupidity of other nations Japan herself might have accomplished all that the soldiers of the eight nationalities had finally done.

Colonel Heistand spoke of the Chinese Exclusion Act of the United States as a commercial blunder which Congress should correct, otherwise it might deprive us of gigantic commercial dealings in the future with a people that was going to be among the greatest on the earth. All discrimination under the immigration laws should be removed. The educated gentlemen and honorable merchants of China should receive the same treatment as the same class of people from Europe.

"We have heard and read," said Colonel Heistand, "a great deal about Chinese labor at nine cents an hour. I can assure you that the Chinaman is not more anxious to work for nine cents an hour than is the workman of any other nationality, including the American. He learns the value of his labor as readily as the best of them. All he wants is a fair show and he will take his chance in competition with the world. We have less to fear from the Chinese, with or without exclusion laws, than we have from irresponsible and unprincipled agitators among us who endeavor to inspire and foster discontent and viciousness, to arraign class against class, to strike a blow at our material prosperity by arousing prejudice against those whose energy and ability have created and maintained it.

"The individual Chinaman represents an element of human excellencies unsurpassed anywhere on the face of the earth. Chinese business affairs are characterized by great personal integrity.

"If for some reason an individual cannot meet his obligation he admits his indebtedness, proclaims his inability to pay it, and straightway goes and takes his own life. There is seldom any plunging in the Chinese commercial world, and when there is it generally makes business for the undertaker. The Chinese are a law-abiding and peaceful people, who dwell in contemplation of a favorite motto, 'If right is right—what's the use of might?' Colonel Heistand said: "There are those who see in the awakening of China what they call The Yellow Peril. The only peril I see is the peril of the highwayman, when caught with his plunder; the peril of the bully when the spirit of the gentle is aroused; the peril of laziness in competition with industry; the peril of knavery surrounded by probity; the peril of a lie when assailed by the truth; the peril of a labor trust when put in fair and open competition."

"Let mankind and the nations of the earth disclaim them all and they will cease to see yellow. What I see in the awakening of China is to release her from the bondage of superstition, quicken her latent forces and make her resources and her virtues the heritage of the world, and from a commingling of the two civilizations, the creation of a higher and loftier civilization, incorporating the best features of both for the betterment of all God's children and the uplifting of the human race without prejudice to color or country.

"I hope you may all see and know China and the Chinese as I saw and learned to know them and that we may establish and maintain such relations with them and the rest of the world that we will see the Stars and Stripes go further and further to the uttermost parts of the earth in peaceful and commercial triumph everywhere and forever to be loved and revered as the symbol of humanity and mercy and respected as the emblem of national integrity and justice."

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., president of the Military Service Institution, presided and introduced Colonel Heistand, and among the auditors were Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Major Gen. J. F. Wade, Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous, Gen. H. S. Turrill, U.S.A., Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., Col. Daniel Appleton, Major Chas. E. Lydecker, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. W. A. Stokes, Brig. Gen. George M. Smith, Major John S. Mallory, U.S.A.; Capt. J. W. Glasgow, U.S.A., Col. G. N. Whistler, U.S.A., and Col. W. H. Miller, U.S.A.

General Ruger was re-elected president and the other members of the council were continued in office.

A PLEA FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

In the discussion during the debate on the Army bill of the appropriation for maneuvers, Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, urged that it was better to spend the money on target practice. He said:

"I look upon this appropriation of a million dollars for encampment of the militia and for maneuvers of the militia as an absolute waste of money. The militia, as a rule, are not the volunteers who in time of war augment the Army. For example, the gentleman from Iowa will remember that nine years ago when his own State was called upon for regiments of volunteers, we had then four what I might call 'skeleton' regiments. They aggregated about 400 men to a regiment. They were already officered. When we came to the enlistment of those men, or, rather, the mustering in of those men to the Service

of the United States, a very large percentage of them were rejected."

Mr. Hull: "I think about 15 per cent. only were taken."

Mr. Hepburn: "It was difficult to fill up those regiments to the maximum, and a long time, the gentleman will remember, was consumed while we were trying to get them, and when the regiments were finally mustered into the Service they were new men. They were not the men who might perhaps have participated in these encampments or others. They were a detriment, the small number that constituted this regiment. If the Government had made a call for a complete regiment of volunteers, officers to be appointed with the formation of the regiment, there would have been men interested in securing enlistments; but the officers were already appointed, and there was no incentive of that kind, and on that account, and on that account alone, I say it was a detriment. I do not believe that these maneuvers would be beneficial even if the same men that had participated in the encampment had gone into the Service, and I think that this expenditure would still have been, in large part, a waste. Infinite time is consumed by a regiment in tactical movements. Half a dozen movements would cover them all; and yet we spent hours and days and weeks and months in tactics and scarcely a moment in preparing men for the real business, namely, to shoot with accuracy. I was a member of a regiment for over three years. I never saw target practice by that regiment; and yet months were expended in fitting ourselves for dress-parade movements that in actual service never were undertaken. During the Mexican War we expended seventy cartridges, to produce a result, and in those times they used buck and ball cartridges, having nine missiles in each cartridge. At the battle of Murfreesboro 119 cartridges were expended to produce a result. I was told by an officer who was present at the battle around Santiago that, in his judgment, more than 500 cartridges were expended to produce a result. How much more efficient would one-twentieth part of these men have been had they been skilled as were the men that composed the army of Jackson at New Orleans. When you have our Army in such condition that it can march, in such a condition that it can shoot with accuracy, it shows that there has been discipline, and it becomes a terror to its enemies."

AN ARMY WOMAN ON THE CANTEEN.

Since the Spanish War Veterans began their present effort to induce Congress to restore the canteen feature of the Army post exchange, the secretary of the organization, whose headquarters are in Washington, has received many letters strongly approving the movement. One letter recently arrived from the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., the writer of which had evidently signed her name but cut it off and then signed herself "A Colonel's Daughter." Her letter follows:

"I have always said that the W.C.T.U. were the ones responsible for the abolition of the Army canteen, and since we have had a garrison here I have often wished I could get hold of some of the well-meaning women and trot them around the main street to Monterey on pay day. If they thought for an instant that by abolishing the canteen they would eradicate drunkenness from the Army they were mistaken, for as a matter of record and fact they have it on their consciences that conditions are a thousand times worse than their wildest dreams of fancy could paint them."

"This is a small town, but five years ago there were five saloons; then the soldiers came, and now there are nearly thirty. Not only that: the soldiers are drugged, according to the complaint, made recently to their own colonel. They are tempted in every way to spend their time in these places. Gambling devices of every sort, all more or less dishonestly run, are tolerated and even taxed by the town trustees. There are 'fly ladies' of sorts in apartments either above or next door to these saloons, and the streets at night are utterly unsafe for respectable women. And only five years ago this was the nicest, simplest little Spanish town imaginable."

"Some of the better class soldiers, having formed small clubs where they could meet and drink at least pure beer and liquor, the saloon men appealed to the town trustees and they to the commanding officer, saying these clubs ruin the business of the saloons."

"So that is what the W.C.T.U. has accomplished. They have made a fat and easy living for the saloonkeepers. Into their pockets goes all the money the soldiers get from Uncle Sam, and indirectly from each and every citizen of this country."

"We are paying for an army of drunken gamblers, weakened and ruined by every art of low vice, and the merchants of this place, who welcomed the advent of the military with joy, have realized to their sorrow that no other tradesman, excepting an occasional shoemaker, ever sees anything of the \$15,000 that is paid to the men at the Presidio on pay day."

"Why do these women try to make over a lot of grown-up men? Let them devote their energies to bringing up their own families to be decent and not to drink to excess. I, who have a half-grown boy, find the job an ample one, and if my son turns out to be a good man, with honest principles and clean life, I will think I have done the part God intended I should. As for the canteen, surely that is the business of the officers in charge of the soldiers."

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

The Secretary of War this week directed that certificates of merit be issued, on the recommendation of the General Staff of the Army, to five enlisted men of the Army who have recently shown great courage while performing their duty in the Philippine Islands. Q.M. Sergt. Patrick Casey, Co. K, 6th Inf., is awarded a certificate of merit, "for his courage, energy, and good judgment, as shown during the expedition which resulted in the death of Mungalayon, a Manobo datto, who was one of the murderers of 1st Lieut. E. C. Bolton, 17th Inf., and to Mr. Benjamin Christian." Q.M. Sergeant Casey, the records show, was in command of the detachment during the fight; he planned the attack, and was of great assistance in keeping up the spirits of the wounded, and in urging the others to further effort in order to get the wounded to a place of safety.

Sergt. John W. Ash and Corp. Preston Askew, both of Co. E, 24th Inf., have been awarded certificates of merit because of the meritorious conduct of these men during the engagement with pulajanes at Tabon-Tabon, July 24, 1906. The award was recommended by Major Haney P. Nevill, of the Philippine Constabulary. He states in his

communication to the commanding officer of the two soldiers that the Government troops engaged at the time consisted of a detachment of twenty-six soldiers of Co. E, 24th Inf., under command of Capt. G. H. McMaster, and of fifty Constabulary soldiers and three officers under the command of himself. During the hottest part of the engagement a detachment of the 24th Infantry came under the command of Nevill, being entirely out of touch with their proper commanding officer, and through the fine example set by Sergeant Ash and Corporal Askew the soldiers of the 24th Infantry complied with every order or request given to them as promptly as if the same had been transmitted by one of their regularly appointed officers. Major Nevill also says that at one time during the engagement, while his lines were fiercely assailed on all sides, his native troops grew slightly excited and he requested Sergeant Ash and Corporal Askew to sandwich a squad of the 24th Infantry through his line in order to steady his natives. This was promptly done and the example and bravery of these two soldiers, moving freely along Major Nevill's lines and reassuring his native soldiers with kindly words, did much to bring the engagement to its successful conclusion.

Pvt. William C. Malcolm, Co. G, 8th Inf., has been awarded a certificate of merit for rescuing from drowning, at the risk of his own life, an officer of his regiment. He rescued 2d Lieut. W. C. Whitener, 8th Inf., who, while swimming in the Straits of Iloilo, was carried out to sea by the strong tide and current and could not return without assistance. Private Malcolm bravely swam out to sea, and supported the officer until a boat reached them. The War Department has recommended him for a life saving medal.

A certificate of merit has also been awarded to Pvt. Yasducto Patindol, of the 35th Company, Philippine Scouts, "for conspicuous bravery on the Sagod river, Samar, Aug. 2, 1906, where, at the imminent risk of his own life, he plunged into the rapids above the falls, seized, brought to the surface and sustained until assistance reached him, a native cargador who was drowning."

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"During a period of twelve years from the passage of this act any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform (at sea or on shore) and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired." Act June 7, 1900.

Upon legislation contemplated with reference to the personnel of the Navy, it is stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 8, in a paragraph proposing to restrict details from the retired list above rank of commander, it is observed by the Secretary of the Navy, "the Department holds that the employment on active duty of officers on the retired list, in assignments which they are competent to fill satisfactorily, is desirable as affording the Government a direct return for the expense it incurs in their compensations, and therefore the opportunities for such employment should not be abridged."

This same ruling both for the Government and the officer applies with equal force to the Army, indeed in greater measure, for we see the great and growing need for officers with their companies and regiments. Department commanders constantly refer to the many officers detailed away from their commands to college duties, recruiting details, examining boards, foreign attachés, etc. Duties which could be well filled by retired officers, and so let active list officers serve with their regiments, where they are imperatively needed always, and especially needed in view of the prospect of troubles in Cuba. It may be said that retired officers can be detailed now, with active pay if below rank of major, but it requires consent of the officer, an absurdity and limiting discretion of the War Department. The only plan heretofore suggested to properly officer the commands is by increasing the number of officers, i.e., that when an officer is detailed from his proper organization, the vacancy created be filled by a new appointment, hence making vacancies in the Army at foot of the list, then adding more appointments and increasing the number of officers. Placing retired officers on duty and giving them the pay and allowances of the grade from which they retired, with the clause "grade from which" overcomes the objections heretofore urged that certain brigadier generals who were advanced in grade for Civil War service after retirement, if detailed, were paid in the new and higher grade. The following, which closely follows the above and now existing law for the Navy, is a clear cut remedy:

"Be it enacted, etc. During a period of twelve years from the passage of this act any Army officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which

it cannot be said that old and incompetent officers would be detailed; the War Department would take care of that end. It is doubtful if members of Congress generally are aware that a reduction was made in the pay of retired officers on active duty, the only class of public servants whose pay is reduced. If this proposition be made law, the Government will obtain officers to fully officer, or nearly so, companies and regiments, and cure "absenteeism," while the cost will be the mere addition of one-fourth of their pay. ***

A DEFENSE OF TEXAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Jan. 2, 1907.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While perusing the columns of the last issue of your valuable paper, my attention was riveted and held fast by an article under the caption of "The Colored Soldier at Fort Sam Houston." In this article a correspondent, signing himself "X," attempts in an uninteresting and far from humorous (in my opinion) manner to poke fun at the city of San Antonio and the State of Texas as a whole. It is needless to say that I, as a native-born Texan, resent such articles, and, honestly, it is my candid opinion that "X"'s effort was one of the most successful failures, in every way, that I have had the misfortune to see in print. In addition to my feeling of resentment I do not hesitate to state that I doubt very much the veracity of the statements relative to the actions of the police of San Antonio, and believe that he has made an attempt to make a mountain out of a mole hill. The gravamen of my complaint, however, is against the fact that he attempts to find cause for the miserable mid-

night target practice at Brownsville, Texas, last August, alleged to have been engaged in by certain members (since discharged without honor) of a colored regiment of Infantry. In so expressing myself I do not care to enter into a discussion of the race problem, nor of any other matters now being discussed by the public at large; however, it is my aim and desire to impress upon such writers as the unknown "X" that, when they attempt to assault an entire State of the magnitude and greatness of the Lone Star State, they are sure to arouse the resentment and righteous indignation of one of the many Sons of the Cactus Blossom, who will, sooner or later, cauterize the entire systems of the unknown "X" with literary roasts expressed, I trust, in true Texas style.

A. P. WATTS, 1st Lieut., 18th Inf.

JUSTICE FOR THE ENLISTED MEN.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 12, 1906.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In all the discussion and correspondence which has been conducted in your columns and elsewhere, relative to the discrimination by civilians against the uniform of the enlisted man in the Army and Navy, the fact has been overlooked, or possibly deliberately ignored, that much of this discrimination results from conditions which exist in the Services themselves; speaking specifically and with personal knowledge, at least within the Army.

Consider for the sake of example the relative accommodation furnished on transports to civilian clerks of the Army Staff Departments and their families, and that given to the sergeants of those staff departments and families. Almost invariably the clerks receive first-class accommodation; the sergeants have to be content with second, this in spite of the fact that A.R. 1134 gives the sergeant first-class transportation when traveling by rail, as well as the clerk.

The mere fact of the sergeant being an enlisted man compels him to accept accommodation for himself, and harder still for his family, which on a transport is not considered good enough for a civilian clerk, because he is a civilian.

The intelligence of the average civilian clerk is no greater than that of the average staff sergeant; the latter, plus an absolutely clear military record of at least five years (see Article XV., Army Regulations, 1904), has competed for his position in an examination at least equal in severity to that taken by the civil service "clerk copyist." Nor can the manners, morals or education of one class be considered superior to those of the other; particularly so as the majority of the civilian clerks who cross on the Pacific transports are ex-soldiers. Logically, every argument is in support of the sergeant receiving transport accommodation equal to that of the clerk; the sergeant receives fairly decent quarters at his post or allowance in lieu thereof and first-class transportation by rail. Why not, therefore, by transports? The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy inveighs against discrimination against enlisted men by civilians, yet permits such discrimination, in favor of civilians, in a Service over which he has, in this particular, absolute control. The conclusion cannot but be drawn that the discrimination against the sergeant, as in favor of the civilian, is made because the latter is an enlisted man and for no other reason.

Even on those transports which are provided with the so-called second-class accommodations (cattle pens for the quarantine of staff sergeants and their families), when it becomes necessary to quarter civilian clerks therein on account of the overcrowded condition of the first-class, they are invariably given the "privileges" of the sacrosanct saloon deck and mess, places which the sergeant and his family dare not approach under penalty of immediate decapitation.

The writer is too old a soldier to suggest any action which would result in officers and enlisted men meeting on terms of social intercourse, but it is thought that when a soldier, after due examination and years of excellent record, has reached the position of a staff sergeant, some arrangement could be devised whereby he and his family when traveling on vessels controlled by the Army, would be accorded the same accommodation granted a civilian clerk.

Personally, the writer has no dislike for the civilian clerk, individually or as a class. He, like his female prototype, the Army nurse, is a necessary evil under the political system which denies the Army properly organized Service corps. It is merely not understood by what weird and involved process of alleged ratioication, the framers of that classic volume, the Army Transport Regulations, have separated for purposes of water transportation, persons who, according to Army Regulations, 1134, receive the same class of accommodation for railway travel.

This attitude, of which the foregoing is cited merely as an example, prevails throughout the Service; the civilian employee is habitually favored to the detriment of the soldier, and, in the majority of cases, by the very officers from whom the latter might reasonably expect at least equal consideration.

It is not suggested that there should be, in the remotest degree, any social intercourse between officers and enlisted men, but it is submitted as an opinion, subject to comment and criticism by all, that the enlisted man as represented by the higher non-commissioned grades is entitled, in justice and policy, to the same consideration and accommodation accorded civilian employees.

AN ENLISTED MAN.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

13-21 Park Row, New York, Dec. 28, 1906.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apropos of the Brownsville affair, as well as that of the Fort Leavenworth and Fort Barrancas riots and the negro troops of the Regular Army generally, the real difficulty and the real origin of the whole matter is not so very far to seek after all. None of these disgraceful things would have occurred had there been no negro troops. The great and vital mistake was made when any negro troops were organized for the Regular Army. In a great country like this, teeming with an enormous number of white men, there was never any occasion for enlisting negroes, certainly not in time of peace. There were and are plenty of white men to fill the ranks of our small Regular Army without calling upon the negroes or any other alien race. I believe the whole scheme to be radically wrong, and the sooner Congress passes a law mustering out all the colored regiments, both Cavalry and Infantry, the better it will be for the Service. I am not disputing the bravery of the colored troops; I merely insist that we don't need them.

J. A. JUDSON, late captain, U.S.A.

THE DISASTER AT KINGSTON.

With characteristic preparedness to meet any emergency, the Navy Department has been busily engaged during the past few days in rushing relief supplies of all sorts to the stricken people of Kingston, Jamaica. The terrible disaster of earthquake and fire which swept that charming little tropical city on the afternoon of Jan. 14 was not known to the civilized world until late in the evening of Jan. 15, and was not officially confirmed until Wednesday, Jan. 16. Immediate preparations were made by the Federal Government, without awaiting the formality of Congressional sanction, to send supplies to relieve the starving condition which had been reported as existing among the thousands of the poorer classes of Kingston, who, without homes, without employment and without food, were in a pitiable condition.

By order of President Roosevelt the supplyship Celtic, in Cuban waters, was directed on Jan. 17 to proceed without loss of time to Kingston. Its supplies will be distributed among the needy people by American Navy officers. The supplyship Glacier, which has been loading with fresh meats and provisions intended for the Atlantic Fleet, will probably be sent direct to Kingston. In the meantime the sanction for using Government supplies in this manner will be obtained through a joint resolution which has been introduced in the House and Senate.

The commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., telegraphed the Navy Department under date of Jan. 16 as follows: "Wireless from Guantanamo signed Evans states news of disaster received. Missouri, Indiana and Whipple sailed at noon to-day with division commander, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, for Kingston in response with medical aid and stores." The torpedo boat destroyer Whipple was sent ahead of the two battleships to get without loss of time an exact idea of the extent of the catastrophe and the needs of the people of the city. If necessary, the surplus supplies of the Missouri and Indiana will be used to relieve suffering in Kingston.

The official news of the disaster at Kingston reached Washington very slowly and, in fact, the first report did not come until late in the afternoon of Jan. 16, when a dispatch was received by the State Department from the American Consul at Kingston, stating that the city had been destroyed and hundreds of lives lost, and food was badly wanted. This dispatch was regarded as warranting the taking of instant measures of relief. Captain Bechler, who is in charge of the Key West Naval Station, had already established wireless communication with Admiral Evans at Guantanamo, Cuba, and he learned that the latter, having already heard of the disaster at Kingston, had assumed responsibility and sent the Missouri, Indiana and Whipple to the scene of the disaster.

The Navy Department on Jan. 17 received the following telegram from the headquarters of the Hamburg-American Line in New York city: "Following cable received from captain of our steamer President, dated Port-au-Prince, Jan. 16: 'Great caution necessary when approaching Kingston as bottom of sea has changed; light-houses demolished. We take the liberty of repeating this cable to you in case it should be of any service.'

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has been asked by Mr. W. S. Isham, the inventor of a shell for firing high explosives from Army and Navy guns, to endorse the bill recently introduced in Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use the battleship Texas as a target for projectiles filled with high explosives. In a letter to Secretary Metcalf Mr. Isham says: "It is proposed to settle definitely and forever all question as to outside explosive effects, by employing in this test the largest shell used, say 12 or 13-inch, charged with the most powerful explosive ever used for this purpose, namely, explosive gelatine, and firing it with a velocity to simulate a range of say, eight miles, at the armor belt amidships of the battleship Texas, said ship to be anchored over a sand bar in such a manner that she would settle but a foot or two in case a rent in her side below the water line should result from the explosion of the projectile. She could then be patched with a mattress, pumped dry, raised, docked and repaired at slight cost, judged by experience with torpedoed ships in the Far East and representing what an infinitesimally small part of the saving to the Government which would accrue through the value of the information gained." Mr. Isham contends that the fact that thick armor penetration at fighting ranges is impossible is substantiated by abundance of testimony and this is given as the reason why soft-nosed caps are ineffectual at long ranges and accounts for the non-penetration of thick armor even in a single instance in the Russo-Japanese war, although a hundred hits were scored upon such armor with the heaviest shell fired from the most powerful guns, and at ranges but slightly in excess of 3,000 yards. Since this war the range of torpedoes has doubled (they now have 4,000-yard ranges with the prospect of being increased to 6,000 yards), which increases the limiting range of guns to from 5,000 to 7,000 yards, at either of which distances it is absurd to hope for penetration of thick armor. At Santiago, at moderate ranges, less than 2 per cent. of our 12 and 13-inch projectiles scored. This percentage of hits with the results secured by fifteen hits with 12-inch shell on the Tzarevitch in the engagement of Aug. 10, 1903, demonstrates that even 750 armor-piercing shell will not be sufficient in a magazine of a battleship. Mr. Isham asserts that the pressure produced by the explosion of his shell against the side of a battleship will produce an area sixteen feet in diameter, a total pressure of 70,000, or ten times the resisting strength of the armor. It will destroy all life aboard by the concussion, and the noxious fumes generated. And as his shells will, in his opinion, be destructive at a distance of fifty feet from the ship, this will increase threefold their chances of destroying a vessel as compared with a torpedo whose air chamber will cushion and deaden the effect of the explosive. Finally the pressure upon the gun can be so greatly reduced as to lengthen its life.

Prof. Whitman Bailey, of Brown University, writes to us saying: "I was delighted to read the letter from 'An Army Boy' in your last issue in regard to respect for the flag. I have had almost his experience, namely, to have citizens look upon me with bewilderment verging on contempt as I stood uncovered in the presence of the flag, or rose to the 'Star Spangled Banner.' The look is that assumed by certain persons, when in a crowded car a gentleman gives his seat to a poor woman lumbered with a baby or a basket. The first time I ever saw the real function of salute to the colors was when in 1896 I was a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. It had then but recently been introduced by the patriotic order of Secretary Lamont. It greatly impressed my fellow members and myself. One of these members was Major McClellan, who afterwards published an enthusiastic letter, I think in the New York Sun, calling public attention to the ceremony.

Since then I have witnessed it at the same place many times and with ever-increased and reverent awe. On two occasions I have had as companions two old fighting Confederates, who expressed the same strong feeling of loyal delight that I myself felt. Again, I've seen on several occasions a vast crowd of civilians, as at the Military Academy centennial, after a moment of hesitation, 'catch on,' rise and uncover as the old flag, never so beautiful anywhere else, gradually dropped through the green trees. So far, indeed, do I carry the 'flag cult' that when a few weeks ago, here in Providence, the British and Italian consular agents hung out their national colors in honor of our deceased mayor, I involuntarily lifted my hat to these foreign but friendly nations. I hope to see the time, I believe it is near at hand, when everyone will rise and uncover to the colors or the national anthem. With the latter, as in England, every function, public or private, should close."

An interesting opinion with regard to the responsibility for post exchange debts has recently been rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the Army and approved by the War Department. It appears that Lieut. H. L. Landers, A.C., who was post exchange officer at Fort Mott, N.J., from Oct. 28, 1905, until Aug. 1, 1906, was called upon to make good a loss to the exchange of \$54.39 owed it by Lieut. W. H. Williams, A.C., who resigned from the Service on Nov. 14, 1906. When Lieutenant Landers became post exchange officer the debt to the exchange of Lieutenant Williams was only \$3.05, but he was given further credit to the total sum of \$54.39 when, in April, 1906, his credit at the exchange was stopped. General Davis says that it is perfectly well settled that a reasonable credit may be given to an officer by the post exchange for purchases made and an officer's pay may be stopped to reimburse the exchange. He calls attention to the fact that the Army Regulations require that the post exchange counsel, consisting of the exchange officer and two company commanders, shall examine the books of the exchange at the end of each month, and to the further fact that the indebtedness of Lieutenant Williams was specifically mentioned by Lieutenant Landers in communication to the exchange counsel and adds: "I am, therefore, of the opinion that the responsibility for the possible loss of money to the exchange, due to the failure of Lieutenant Williams to pay his debt, should not be placed solely upon the shoulders of Lieutenant Landers, but should be shared by all of those whose duty it was to protect the exchange." The fact that final payment has not yet been made by the Government to Lieutenant Williams has made it possible, however, for the War Department to make a stoppage against his back pay.

As a result of the orders recently issued by the War Department transferring certain batteries of Artillery from this country to the Philippines for service there, several officers of the Artillery Corps have been given new assignments. First Lieut. Alden Trotter has been transferred from the 65th Co., Coast Artillery, to the 24th Battery, Field Artillery, which is listed for Philippine service. First Lieut. William H. Raymond has been relieved from duty with the 24th Battery and ordered to the unassigned list. First Lieut. William S. Bowen has been transferred from the 98th Co., Coast Artillery, to the 27th Battery, Field Artillery, which is also scheduled for Philippine service. Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge has been relieved from the 24th Battery, Field Artillery, and ordered to the unassigned list. Second Lieut. David McC. McKell is relieved from duty with the 23d Battery of Field Artillery, which is to go to the Philippines, and ordered to duty with the 43d Co., Coast Artillery. Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall is relieved from the 1st Battery, Field Artillery, and ordered to duty with the 24th Battery in order that he may have a tour of duty in the Philippines, and 2d Lieut. Edwin DeL. Smith is relieved from duty with the 43d Co., Coast Artillery, and ordered to the 23d Battery, Field Artillery, in order that he also may serve in the Philippines.

"The Battle of Manila Bay, an Epic Poem," by Pay Dir. William W. Galt, U.S.N., who was paymaster on the U.S.S. Raleigh on that memorable May 1, 1898, is a unique and superb addition to the literature of the U.S. Navy. The poem itself is spirited, graphic and full of dramatic force, and it presents an account of the American victory at Manila, which cannot but deepen patriotic interest in that glorious engagement. Pay Director Galt had the inspiration or reality for his poem and has given it to the world with exceptional vigor and felicity of expression. The work has received the cordial praise of Admiral Dewey, whose portrait serves as the frontispiece, and of Rear Admiral Coghlan, who was the author's commanding officer in the historic battle, and is "affectionately dedicated to those who participated in the victory of Manila Bay on the 1st of May, 1898." The illustrations of the volume are novel, profuse and beautiful, and the contents of the work include a complete roster of the officers and men of the ships that conquered at Manila. A superb edition de luxe of the work, numbering one thousand copies, bound in flexible velvet calf, has been issued, and information concerning it may be obtained upon addressing Pay Dir. William W. Galt, U.S.N., Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf gave out the following self-explanatory statement on Jan. 18: "The staff board will be convened as soon as practicable, and will make recommendations of any changes in numbers, promotions, titles, etc., to increase the efficiency of the staff corps. As the numbers and promotions in the staff corps depend largely upon the number and rate of promotion in the line, any recommendations with respect to the staff must depend upon the action of Congress on the line bill, already placed before Congress by the President. When action is obtained on this bill the department will submit to Congress its recommendations relative to the staff corps. The department sees no necessity for obtaining the views of staff officers relative to the line bill, nor the views of line officers relative to the staff bill."

First Sergt. Walter L. Davis, 2d Recruit Company, tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to forfeit \$20 of his pay now due or to become due. General Grant, in reviewing this case, says: "The charges were signed by Capt. W. T. Wilder, 11th Inf., and forwarded by him while temporary post commander, recommending trial for willful disobedience of orders. The facts in the record and the finding of the court show that such charges should not have been preferred or forwarded. The attention of the ac-

cused should have been called at the time to the facts showing there was failure to carry out instructions given. Without excusing Sergeant Davis for any neglect on his part to carefully carry out the general instructions involved in the case, the sentence was disapproved Jan. 8, 1907. Sergeant Davis will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

A correspondent sends us a report of a remarkable case of resuscitation. Butler, a cook aboard the naval tug Modoc at League Island, while walking around the side of the tug, fell into the Delaware River. In the fall he struck the side of the boat and was rendered unconscious. As he was being rapidly carried down stream, a boat was quickly launched and two men, a fireman and a machinist, grabbed a log and sprang into the boat. Within ten feet of the drowning man they leaped into the water and managed to put Butler on the log. The river, however, was so rough that the prostrate man fell off and sank. One of the men dived beneath the surface and managed to get hold of the man's blouse. The struggling men were seen from the receiving ship Lancaster and a launch, with a rescuing party, consisting of a lieutenant and four sailors, put out. It was fully three-quarters of an hour before Butler's unconscious body was landed on shore. A staff of physicians from the various ships in the yards were summoned, but upon their arrival expressed themselves as believing that Butler was dead. After working over him for two hours, however, he was finally revived with artificial respiration and taken to the hospital. The letter concluded by saying that he has fully recovered and is none the worse from his most remarkable experience.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has adopted for issue to the Regular Army a gallery practice rifle which differs from the model of 1903 only in the caliber of the barrel. Rim fire, .22 caliber cartridges, short or long, may be fired from this rifle by means of an adaptor or cartridge holder. These holders resemble in appearance the model of 1903 cartridge, but are short in the body, so that it is impossible to load into the rifle the Service .30 caliber cartridge. The accuracy of this rifle is quite as good as one which does not use the adaptor, and it has the additional advantage of permitting its use for rapid fire.

The transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 15 from Manila with the following military passengers: Colonel Girard, Med. Dept.; Captains Slattery, Corps of Engrs.; Bloom, Sub. Dept.; Farr, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieutenant Uhrig and 2d Lieutenant Small, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Cook, two Army nurses, female; one post quartermaster sergeant, two post commissary sergeants, one ordnance sergeant, twenty-one short term, five Signal Corps, two Hospital Corps, two furloughed, two for retirement, eight sick, two insane, twenty-four discharged and twenty-nine general prisoners.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during November last: At general recruiting stations, 2; at general recruit depots and depot posts, 884; at other posts and in the field, 274. Total number of enlistments, 1,160. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 465; Coast Artillery, 257; Engineer battalions, 24; Cavalry (white), 265; Field Artillery, 29; U. S. Military Academy detachments, 11; Infantry (colored), 20; Cavalry (colored), 32; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 11; Indian Scouts, 1; Philippine Scouts, 45.

At the request of the Secretary of War the Treasury Department Jan. 15 submitted to Congress a supplemental estimate of \$30,878.10 for replacing and overhauling ammunition, and for replacing or repairing instruments for fire control, tools and other ordnance property destroyed or damaged by the storm of Sept. 26-28, 1906, at Forts Pickens and McRee, Fla.; Forts Morgan and Gaines, Ala., and Fort St. Philip, La. Detailed reports of the damage done were not received until after the estimates for the fortification bill were sent in.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, accompanied by Capt. Richard Wainwright and Comdr. William S. Sims, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 18. The two Navy officers were taken to the Capitol by Secretary Metcalf to explain to the committee the need for the building by this country, without loss of time, of two big 20,000-ton battleships. The hearing of the Secretary was largely devoted to the needs of the personnel of the Navy. The committee expects to report the annual Appropriation bill within ten days.

The War Department has received a report from the board which conducted the examinations of enlisted and civilian candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army. The examinations were held last month at Fort Leavenworth. The board has reported the names of those candidates who passed mentally, morally and physically. The recommendations of the board are now under consideration by the First Division of the General Staff, and formal announcement of the successful candidates will be made next week.

The Army and Navy Gazette of London notes with regret that there is no evidence of a real desire on the part of the British military authorities to encourage the study of foreign languages by army officers. At the last examination for Sandhurst only twenty-nine candidates took up German, while at Woolwich the number was only two, and even in the case of French the candidates were much fewer than might have been expected.

A case analogous to that at Columbus Barracks, reported on page 569, occurred in the New York National Guard some years ago. The men of the 69th Regiment, composed of Irishmen, were ordered to attend mass. An enlisted man, who was a devout Catholic, refused, on the ground that the order was an unlawful interference with his Constitutional right. He was tried by a regimental court and fined, but he was sustained on an appeal from this decision.

We publish under our Army head in this issue a General Order from the War Department ordering batteries of Field Artillery and companies of Engineers to and from the Philippines.

The Artillery Reorganization bill passed the Senate on Jan. 18, with no amendments.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., was retired on account of age on Jan. 16, after a long career in which he showed high professional ability. Although Admiral Sigsbee is best known as the commander of the ill-fated Maine, when the battleship was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898, he won distinction in the Service many years before the Spanish War in deep sea soundings, and in the Civil War he was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was present at the famous battle of Mobile Bay. He was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1845, and received an appointment to the Naval Academy in 1859 as an acting midshipman. He was graduated in 1863, and was promoted to ensign Oct. 1, 1863, and was assigned to the Monongahela, and then transferred to the Brooklyn. He was engaged in the battle of Mobile Bay, and was also in both attacks on Fort Fisher and the final assault of the same. He was promoted to be master in 1866, lieutenant in 1867, lieutenant commander in 1868, commander in 1882, captain in 1897 and rear admiral in 1904, being advanced for extraordinary heroism during the War with Spain. After serving on the Wyoming, Ashuelot, Severn, at the Naval Academy, and on the Canandaigua, he was given the command of the coast survey steamer Blake, engaged in deep-sea explorations, especially in the Gulf of Mexico. While on that duty he invented various methods and appliances which practically revolutionized the practice and economy of deep-sea work. He made a complete deep-water survey of the Gulf of Mexico, in recognition of which the deepest area of that body of water was named Sigsbee Deep. In consideration of his advances in scientific exploration, Emperor William I, bestowed on him the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and a gold medal and other honors were given him by the International Fisheries Exhibition at London. After being on various duties until the spring of 1897, he was given the command of the battleship Maine, which, during the acute debate on the Cuban question in Congress, was ordered to Havana to guard American interests. On the night of Feb. 15, 1898, the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, supposedly by a Spanish torpedo, causing the death of 258 persons. Captain Sigsbee, who was in his cabin at the time, was unharmed. When the war with Spain was declared he was given the command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, renamed the Harvard, and assigned to Rear Admiral Schley's squadron. On May 24, 1898, he captured the collier Restormel, carrying coal supplies to Admiral Cervera. After the war he commanded the battleship Texas until January, 1900; was chief officer of naval intelligence from 1900 until 1902; commanded League Island Yard in 1903, and next commanded the Caribbean Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet. In 1904 he was ordered with his flagship to Cartagena, Colombia, to investigate the charge that the United States consul at that port had been subjected to indignity. During 1906 Rear Admiral Sigsbee took his squadron to Europe and was entertained by the King of Belgium, King of Greece, the Khedive of Egypt, and Duke d'Aosta, and the Prince and Princess of Wales. Before going to Europe he took charge of the customs house at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. On his return home from Europe he brought back the body of John Paul Jones from France. Rear Admiral Sigsbee is the author of "Deep Sea Soundings and Dredging," "United States Coast Survey, 1880," and "Personal Narrative of the Battleship Maine," 1899. As he was an additional number in grade, his retirement will not result in any promotions. A memorable incident in his career which showed his good judgment and quick action was in 1897, while the Maine, which he was in command of, was proceeding down the East River from the New York Navy Yard. There was collision of two vessels just ahead of the Maine, which left only a small space in the channel for her to get through. Just as she was heading for this space an excursion steamer filled with women and children appeared in the opening by mistake. As it was impossible for the Maine to slow down or back in time to avoid sinking the excursion steamer, Admiral Sigsbee ran his vessel plumb against a dock instead. A court of inquiry approved his action and he was highly commended by the Navy Department and President McKinley for his judgment.

Comdr. Rogers H. Galt, U.S.N., promoted captain, to date from Dec. 11, 1906, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1872. He reached the grade of ensign in July, 1873; master, December, 1877; junior lieutenant, March, 1883; lieutenant, November, 1884; lieutenant commander, March, 1899, and commander, April, 1902. Among the vessels he has served on are Tuscarora, Huron, Independence, Pensacola, Hartford, Mohican, Minneapolis, Maine, Essex, Terror, Isla de Luzon, Monadnock and Arkansas. His assignments ashore have included duty at the Naval Academy and inspector of equipment at Newport News, Va.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Press despatches of Jan. 16 from Manila state that the islands of Samar and Leyte, which are included in the Military Department of the Visayas, were swept by a typhoon on Jan. 10, that 100 lives were lost in Leyte and that the officers' quarters on the east coast of Samar were wrecked. The storm was the worst in ten years. Cable communication between the two islands and Manila was suspended for six days, and though it was restored on Jan. 16, only fragmentary reports of the disaster are being received.

Governor General Smith, of the Philippines, who is making a tour of the northern provinces, was entertained at a banquet in Malabon, Bulacan, on the evening of Jan. 14, at which two Filipinos made pessimistic speeches and asked for important concessions. Following them, Mariano Crisostomo, a Filipino, former treasurer of the Province of Bulacan, made an address severely censuring the liberal policy of the Philippine Civil Commission which, he declared, is debauching the Filipinos and transforming them into spoiled children. "I hope," he continued, "that the Governor General will not indulge every whim of provincial orators. More backbone is needed in the insular administration. The recent suspension of the land tax was a failure. The Filipinos do not appreciate leniency, and the roads, bridges and provincial improvements are now neglected. Agitators begging for favors obtain the ears of the commission, falsely representing the masses. God knows what would happen to the Filipinos if their independence were given to them and they continued to show their present cowardly spirit."

The Federal party of the Philippines demands the removal of Commissioner Worcester, Doctor Freer, director of the government laboratory; Dr. H. P. Strong, of the Bureau of Science, and Health Officer Heiser. Doctor Freer is Worcester's brother-in-law. The work of the laboratory is criticised, and a Filipino health officer is

wanted. The party has changed its name to "Progress Filipino," and has adopted a plan advising the cutting down of the Government's clerical force. Its pronouncement has caused surprise, as the party heretofore has been conservative.

Representative Sullivan, of Massachusetts, made a speech in the House on Jan. 16, while the question of fortifying the Philippines was under consideration, in which he said: "The best thing that could happen to the United States would be to awaken some morning to find that the Philippine Islands had disappeared in the ocean during the night." Mr. Sullivan went on to say: "The islands have ceased to be of commercial importance to the United States, and I do not think that any statesman in America could advance any valid reason why we should retain them, except that if we abandon the nuisance some other nation would take them. Their retention gives a foreign enemy in time of war an advantage. If we go to war with Japan she would strike at the Philippines and we would have to concentrate our fleet there, far from a coal supply, and leave our Pacific coast exposed. Our retention of the Philippines simply affords us opportunity to waste money in time of peace and squander it in time of war."

According to a report received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the Culian Leper Colony in the Philippine Islands, which was opened last May with accommodations for 800 patients, is proving a great success. The first lepers taken there were from Cebu and protested vehemently, but are now delighted. They are comfortably housed, well fed and looked after and situated where they have a modern sewerage system, pure water, laundries, bath houses, a church and a dining hall, capable of accommodating 300 people at a time. In addition to all this they have a brass band and a theater. Four Sisters of Charity have volunteered for duty in the colony as has a Jesuit priest, Father Valles, who is to be the chaplain.

Col. Edgar Z. Steever, 4th U.S. Cav., Governor of Sulu, enjoys the distinction of having formally opened the first Agricultural and Industrial Fair ever held in the Sulu Archipelago, which took place at Jolo, Oct. 12 to Oct. 15 inclusive, of last year. The opening was preceded by a grand procession and review of troops, and every day there were concerts by the 4th Cavalry Band, sports, drills and athletic contests, boat races, native games and a variety of other features which all united to make the fair a grand success. Colonel Steever's opening address on the morning of Oct. 15 was an admirably-considered utterance, and serves as a correct expression of American purpose and policy with regard to the people whose chief executive he is. He said in part: "I appeal to the Headmen, the Deputy Headmen, and the sub-chiefs to assist the Governor in his constant efforts to secure greater respect for the law and a more cheerful compliance with its requirements. Frown upon all infractions of public morals; endeavor by your influence, example and counsel to lessen the unnecessary sacrifice of human life for slight or insignificant grievances. Endeavor to suppress robbery, thievery and all forms of dishonesty; keep constantly in view the Golden Rule 'to do unto others as you would have them do unto you.' In this manner, conditions in the island that have so materially improved under American sovereignty during the past three years will continue to improve and thus guarantee to all residents peaceful and happy lives. Educate your sons and daughters, send them to the public schools, which the Government has so generously provided in order that they may learn how to read, write, cipher and become acquainted with the more useful of the industrial arts. Then when they attain manhood or womanhood they will be leaders instead of blind followers. You need have no fear as to their religion. There will be no interference with the Mohammedan faith to which you cling so dearly, so sincerely, so tenaciously."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Martha Hichborn Blaine, daughter of Chief Constructor Hichborn, U.S.N., and former wife of Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., became the bride of Paul S. Pearshall, of New York, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15. The ceremony was of the simplest character and witnessed only by their immediate relatives, and was performed by the Rev. Walter M. Walker, pastor of Epiphany Baptist Church. Several vases of American Beauty roses and white gardenias constituted the only floral decorations. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. Pearshall's gift to his bride was a magnificent diamond bracelet, plainly wrought but very handsome. Mrs. Pearshall's traveling costume was of black cloth, trimmed with black velvet and a large aigrette. Fastened to her bodice was a large bunch of violets and gardenias, and she wore her splendid set of small furs. Her only ornaments, aside from the diamond bracelet, were pearls, worn at her throat.

Miss Madeline Frances Green, daughter of Mrs. W. Walter Scott, was married on Jan. 5 to Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, 2d U.S. Cav., in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Philadelphia, Pa. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Mary Green, maid of honor, and Miss Ethel Muller and Miss Dorothy Kieffer as bridesmaids. George T. Kieffer, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. Paul Meller Green, brother of the bride, gave away his sister. Lieutenant Kieffer and his bride are now at Fort Riley, Kan., from their honeymoon trip.

Mrs. James Struthers, of No. 341 Madison avenue, New York city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Wallen Struthers, to Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the marriage. Miss Struthers is the grand-daughter of the late Gen. H. D. Wallen, U.S.A.

The engagement of Miss Annette Simms Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Wilson, of Shanghai, China, to Lieut. William O. Smith, 7th U.S. Inf., supervisor-treasurer of Mindoro Province, P.I., has recently been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kopper announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie N. Kopper, to Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Woolnough is stationed at Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Adolphus Eugene Watson, U.S.N., who were married in Manila, Jan. 10, are on their way to this country and will visit the home of the groom's parents, Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson and Mrs. Watson, on Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C. The bride was Miss Genevieve Gallagher, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, the former connected with the Subsistence Department of the Army.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Dolores Horton, of Oswego, N.Y., were united in marriage at the home of the bride, Wednesday, Jan. 9. The ceremony was a very quiet function, there being no attendants. The Rev. Alvin E. Magary, pastor of the First

Presbyterian Church, officiated. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hall departed on a honeymoon, which will include New York, Washington and Hartford, Conn., the groom's home. Among the gifts received by the bride were cameos, set with pearls, and a gold bracelet from the groom, heirlooms in the Hall family. The bride and groom will live in Rochester, N.Y., where Mr. Hall, who resigned from the Army Jan. 1, and is now on three months' leave, will engage in business. His friends at the post and in the Army extend congratulations.

Announcement comes from Italy of the engagement of Miss Grace Snelling, who, with her mother, Mrs. Edward Temple Snelling, has lived abroad for three years, to Mr. Caspar Crowninshield, American Consul at Castelmare, Italy. Mr. Crowninshield is a son of Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U.S.N., who is also abroad. The wedding will be celebrated in Rome the end of February next.

Miss Violet Blossom Conrad, daughter of the late Major Casper Hauzer Conrad, U.S.A., was married on Jan. 13 at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Forty-second street and Broadway, New York city, to Mr. Charles Ridgely Elliott, of New York city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren and witnessed by a few close friends of the contracting parties. Owing to the absence of the bride's two brothers, Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 3d U.S. Cav., on duty in the Philippines, and Capt. William D. Conrad, retired, engaged in mining in Arizona, the bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. Conrad, who was most becomingly gowned in a violet-velvet princess dress with hat to match. Miss Conrad wore a beautiful white chiffon broadcloth princess gown, with yoke and sleeves of chiffon and lace, and carried a huge bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley. Mrs. John Jenkins was matron of honor and looked radiant in pale green chiffon decolleté. Mr. Albert Fields officiated as best man. The others present were Major Gen. James F. Wade and Mrs. Wade, looking very handsome in black satin and lace, with coral ornaments; Col. and Mrs. E. D. Wiggins, the latter in white brocade, point lace and rose pink trimmings—decolleté; Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mr. Alexander Butler. The wedding was a "surprise" to a few of the guests, so after the ceremony very many congratulations were in order. When all present had signed their names as witnesses in the bride's white ivory prayer book, which the Rev. Dr. Warren used during the ceremony, folding doors into the dining room were thrown open, and the guests enjoyed a most delightful dinner. The table was decorated with ferns and roses and quantities of loose violets scattered on the cloth, while huge corsage bunches of violets for the ladies and boutonnieres for the gentlemen were at each plate. The name cards were also hand-painted with violets. Two hours passed rapidly away most delightfully, during which time the health of the absent brothers was often pledged, and the following toasts to the young couple very beautifully given by Mrs. Wiggins: "To the fair, young bride—may the voice of her true love always be as sweet music to her ears, and her path be strewn with flowers." "To the bridegroom—may he always love and cherish the Violette, feeling assured that as long as he guards the violet, he will also be the happy possessor of the American Beauty." Wishing the happy couple all good things, the party separated. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, after a tour of several weeks in the South, will reside at 24 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city, the residence of Col. and Mrs. E. D. Wiggins.

Dr. Theodore C. Lyster, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Miss Lila Withenbury were married in Glendale, Ohio, Jan. 10, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James C. Richardson, Jr. Mr. Russel Withenbury, brother of the bride, was best man and the other attendants were her little nieces and nephews, the Misses Adelaide Annie Coombs and Emily Richardson and Master Roland Richardson, who made an aisle of ropes of smilax for the bridal couple. The bride wore a gown of white satin, made Princess, with point lace and a long tulle veil. She carried a large bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The groom, Dr. Lyster, is a son of the late Col. William J. Lyster, 9th U.S. Inf., and is now assistant to his uncle, Col. William C. Gorgas, Chief of the Sanitary Committee of the Panama Canal Zone, with headquarters at Ancon, on the Pacific coast, where Dr. Lyster will take his bride. The wedding guests were limited to the relatives and intimate friends and included Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Withenbury, of Wyoming, parents of the bride; Mr. T. N. Withenbury, Rev. Cleveland K. Benedict, who read the marriage service; Mrs. W. J. Lyster, of New York, mother of the groom; Dr. William Lyster, U.S.A., cousin of the groom. Many guests from a distance were among those invited—all relatives. Some of these were Mr. T. G. Lyster, of Aspen, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cheeseman, of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Henry Lyster, of Detroit, and family; Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, 4th Cav., and Mrs. O. M. Poe. A great many beautiful gifts were received. Announcement cards have been sent out to friends throughout the Army of Dr. Lyster. The house was decorated with Christmas greens, the dining room table being beautiful with smilax and red carnations. After a reception Dr. and Mrs. Lyster, the latter wearing a handsome gray traveling suit, left in an automobile amid a hailstorm of rice and good wishes for Cincinnati, and New York. They will sail for Panama Jan. 19.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Vogdes, widow of Gen. Israel Vogdes, U.S. Army, died at her home in Hackensack, N.J., Sunday, Jan. 14, of heart trouble. She was over eighty years of age. She was a daughter of Col. Claudio Gerard, who for over forty years was professor of French at the U.S. Military Academy, and came from an old and distinguished military family. Few women in the Army were more loved and respected than Mrs. Vogdes. The General had command at Newport, R.I., and New York Harbor for a number of years, where they had a host of friends. Mrs. Vogdes is survived by five children. Her two sons, General Anthony Wayne Vogdes and Major Charles Gerard Vogdes, U.S.A., have followed their father's profession and are in California. The daughters, Mrs. Lord, widow of W. Pierpont Lord, of New York, and Mrs. Wieting, widow of Capt. O. L. Wieting, U.S.A., live with their mother. The third is the wife of Dr. H. F. Hansell, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Vogdes will be buried by the side of her distinguished husband in the military cemetery at West Point, N.Y.

Mr. John Rice, a veteran of the Civil War, and Chief Clerk of the New York State Arsenal, New York city, died on Jan. 14. He was a most faithful and competent employee and very highly esteemed. In October, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 10th N.Y. Volunteers, and was honorably mustered out at Munson's Hill, Va., as first sergeant in June, 1865. He entered the State

service April 11, 1879, and his loss will be mourned by all who were acquainted with him.

Mrs. Rebecca C. Barker, mother of Mrs. Richard Washington, widow of Pay Dir. Richard Washington, U.S.N., died at New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 6.

Miss Euphan Bainbridge, daughter of the late Brevet Major William P. Bainbridge, U.S.A., died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 5.

Mr. Pressly N. Chaplin, son of the late Lieut. William C. Chaplin, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 8.

Miss Margaret K. Jones, eldest daughter of Major Frank B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Jones, died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22 last.

Lieut. Col. G. F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Monroe, Va., under date of Jan. 11, announces with deep regret the death of Ord. Sergt. Eugene McCarty, U.S.A. The faithful service of Sergeant McCarty, extending over a period of more than twenty-seven years, won for him the respect and esteem of all officers and men who knew him. The commanding officer invites the emulation of this example of soldierly character and conscientious devotion to duty.

A correspondent, writing on the death of Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., at Asheville, N.C., Nov. 28, 1906, an account of which appeared in our issue of Dec. 1 last, says: "In the death of Gen. G. W. Baird the Army has lost a gallant and efficient officer, and the world a perfect type of a noble Christian gentleman. Of New England parentage, he was reared on a Connecticut farm where the sterner qualities of Puritan ancestors still held sway, and he early received the impress of strict conscientiousness in the performance of duty, and of allegiance to his God and his country. Though by no means in affluent circumstances, his desire for a college education was so great that forego all luxuries and many of what would to-day be termed necessities, he entered Yale and received his diploma with honors in the class of 1863. A devoted husband and father, a true and faithful friend and comrade, there are many hearts still beating, and many already in the Homeland, which unite in calling him 'blessed.' Gifted with his pen, he wrote on various subjects, each article and poem of such literary merit as to prove him as much a man of letters as a soldier."

Rev. Lafayette Church, who died at Alma, Mich., Jan. 2, 1907, was born July 11, 1816. His life and that of his father, Willard Church, who served for five years in the War of the Revolution, extended over a period of a century and a half, and he conveyed to his children and grandchildren the traditions of the colonial and Revolutionary period of American history. Lafayette Church was the youngest of a family of seven sons and two daughters, four of whom died in middle age and the other five lived to be nearly ninety years of age. One of these sons, Pharellus, who died in 1885, was the father of William Conant and Francis Pharellus Church and the grandfather of Willard Church, all of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and father of John A. Church, E.M., Ph.D., of New York. Lafayette Church was one of the pioneers of Gratiot County, Mich., where in 1854 he took up a tract of Government land located in an almost unbroken wilderness heavily timbered. During the Civil War he raised a company among his neighbors and was chosen captain. He served with his regiment, the 26th Michigan Infantry, through its battles and marches for a year and a half, when, on recommendation of the principal officers, he was commissioned as chaplain of the regiment, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He witnessed the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, the flags of truce passing through the line held by his regiment during the negotiations between General Grant and General Lee. He was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1865, lacking but a month of three years of service in the Army. Of him the Gratiot County Herald says: "He was respected, honored and beloved by his comrades to a remarkable degree. While always a public spirited and energetic citizen, interested in the material progress and development of the country, it was his kindly Christian character, his sympathy for those in distress, his unselfishness and consideration for others that were his most distinguished characteristics. Few men, indeed, have left such an impress for good upon the community. His upright, blameless life was a continuous sermon in itself, a living symphony of moral and religious virtues. Though living beyond the age of four score and ten, he retained his mental faculties to the last, and his interest in the events of the day and in all that makes for the well-being of mankind never waned. He, with his wife, to whom he had been married sixty-seven years, passed his declining years with his children and friends. The end came as he had hoped, without warning and without pain. He is survived by his widow and eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom were present at the funeral. His mortal remains were borne to the grave, as he had requested, by his grandsons, but the good that he has done will never perish."

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John A. Clark, Med. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 12.

Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 1st U.S. Cav., is in Washington on a month's leave, visiting his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Craigie, at their apartment in the Rochambeau.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Elsie Davis, have left Washington, D.C., for a visit of a month or more to Porto Rico and other West Indian islands.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam have changed their residence to 1629 Second street, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Merriam will receive Saturdays in February.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry C. Jewett are visiting Mrs. Jewett's mother, Mrs. Hume, in Washington, D.C., at her Massachusetts avenue home, where Lieutenant Jewett is ill with typhoid fever.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hutchins, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Terry, Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. Southerland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Moran at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.

Orange, N.J., has this year a centennial celebration which is to be commemorated by the erection of a bronze statue, "The Despatch Rider of the American Revolution," in the old colonial burying ground. This statue, the work of F. Edwin Elwell, is being cast, and it is expected that it will be unveiled on Flag Day, June 14 next.

Six Ite braves, headed by Appah, the ranking chief, had a "powwow" in the President's office, Jan. 14, in Washington, D.C. Indian Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, Col. Alexander Rodgers, of the 6th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th U.S. Cav., escorted the Indians to the White House to give them an opportunity to lay their grievances before the "Great White Father."

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Daniel G. Berry, U.S.A., at Angel Island, Cal., Jan. 1.

Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th U.S. Cav., is to undergo trial by G.C.M. at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is spending a few days at his winter home, Santa Rosa Island, Fla.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Allan R. Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., at Camp Bumpus, Island of Leyte, P.I., Jan. 12.

Major and Mrs. Chas. L. McCawley entertained at dinner on Monday evening, Jan. 14, in their Rhode Island avenue residence, Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. F. A. Benten, 26th Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and she has been named Maria Luisa Benten.

Lieut. Condr. and Mrs. F. A. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Miller returned to Atlantic City on Jan. 15. Miss Edith Miller will remain in Washington visiting friends.

The officers of the War College and training station at Newport, R.I., gave a hop on Friday, Jan. 11. All the Army and Navy officers in the harbor attended, and many from Newport.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, U.S.N., and Capt. and Mrs. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., were among the guests at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, given by Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N.; Miss Edith Tunis, and Constr. John A. Spilman, U.S.N., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carey Parks Weston at bridge on Jan. 10 at their residence in Freemason street, Norfolk, Va.

The numerous friends of Rear Admiral Harry Webster, U.S.N., will be pleased to learn that he has fully recovered from a recent illness and is once more "on deck." Admiral and Mrs. Webster have permanent quarters at the Chesterfield, Shafer and Franklin streets, Richmond, Va.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, when their guests included the Italian Ambassador, the Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hutchins, Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, Chief Naval Constructor Capps and Miss Converse.

Miss Allen, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen, entertained in honor of Miss Gilbert, of New York, on Friday, Jan. 11, at their home in Washington. Miss Gilbert, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, stopped at the Willard, having come on from New York to attend the meeting of architects.

"Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne," says a Santa Barbara, Cal., paper, "have many friends in Santa Barbara, all of whom have done much toward making their stay in the old historic town a pleasant one. Both the Admiral and his wife have the most charming manners, and have made friends with all those with whom they have come in contact."

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 13, from Washington, and next day made an inspection of the station. After spending the morning in an inspection of the navy yard and the torpedo station, he went to Newport News, in company with Admiral Berry, and later in the day returned to Washington.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of the General Staff, will visit New York city Thursday, Jan. 31, as the guest of Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.Y., and will review the regiment in the evening. General Bell will be accompanied by Gen. Arthur Murray, Col. A. S. Cummings, Major Eben Swift, and Capt. R. E. L. Michie, also of the General Staff. The party will be entertained at one of the hotels previous to the military ceremonies.

Newspaper despatches report that Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, U.S.N., faces a court-martial. It is alleged that at Mare Island he became drunk, and in this condition met Rear Admiral H. W. Lyon, U.S.N., who, it is said, ordered him in arrest and placed on the prison ship Manila. His record is bad, and he was recently reduced ten numbers for indecent conduct at Yokohama while intoxicated. It will be remembered that in passing on his case President Roosevelt regretted that he had not the power to dismiss him.

The officers on the Boston gave a fine reception to their friends in port at Santa Barbara, Cal., on Jan. 1. It was a gala event and everybody enjoyed a right merry time. There was fine music and delicious refreshments. The entire deck was enclosed, and the officers and the attractive Santa Barbara belles made a pleasing sight. Many San Francisco society girls were there, Miss Genevieve King and Miss Edna Davis being two of the most popular. Mrs. Silas Palmer was also present, and among the Santa Barbara belles were Miss Margaret Stowe and Miss Amy Broome.

At Fort Hancock, N.J., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Chaplain E. B. Smith, of St. Cornelius church, Governors Island, will assist Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, Art. Corps, in celebrating Holy Communion, and on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, Samuel Andrew Chapman, of Holy Cross church, New York, will give an illustrated talk with fine colored stereoscopic views on his foreign travels, including Italy and Mount Vesuvius, in a series of entertainments the post chaplain is now giving for the benefit of the garrison. The post band will furnish music. Sandy Hook shares with other parts of the country in the prevailing epidemic of the gripe.

Brig. Gen. Thomas MacArthur Anderson, U.S.A., delivered an address entitled "Should Republics Have Colonies?" before the Oregon Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., on the evening of Nov. 14, 1906, in which he answered the inquiry in the negative. General Anderson was in command of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines in July, 1898, and has given much time to a study of the islands and their people. In his recent address, which has been published in pamphlet form, he contends that while we probably must hold the archipelago, if we wish to control them effectively they will have to be kept under military rule, which is a war measure and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions.

Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, U.S.N., entertained at their home in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 8, in honor of their sister, Miss Julia Wood, of Washington. The rooms were very attractive in decorations of pink with pink shaded lights. Progressive, five-hand euchre was played and the tallies were post cards bearing colonial or juvenile figures. Miss Maria Tucker received the first ladies' prize, a dainty photograph frame, while the second, a silk cushion, was won by Miss Cooley, of West Chester, Pa. Dr. Joseph Grice was given the gentlemen's first prize, a leather card case, and Capt. N. G. Burton, U.S.M.C., the second, a pen wiper. Others present included Miss Virginia Willits, Paymr. Walter A. Sharp and Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, U.S.N.

Asst. Paymr. W. L. F. Simonpietri, U.S.N., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, for duty at Guam.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Little, U.S.N., is on the sick list, and is undergoing treatment at the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Acting Asst. Surg. W. H. Block, U.S.N., resigned from the Navy, to take effect Jan. 13. He was appointed from Maryland, Jan. 12, 1903.

Capt. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man to Mr. Charles Connor at his wedding in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, to Miss Marion Dall.

Ensign R. P. McCullough, U.S.N., who has been sick in the naval hospital at New York, has recovered his health and has joined the battleship Ohio.

Mrs. James Franklin Bell, wife of Gen. Bell, U.S.A., will be at home to her friends at her new residence, 1019 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., Wednesday afternoons in February.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty, widow of Colonel Rafferty, has been desperately ill at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for several weeks, and her friends will be pleased to learn she is now slowly improving.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft entertained President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and wife were among the other guests present.

Capt. Charles P. Perkins, U.S.N., who has been on duty in San Francisco, Cal., has been assigned to duty at Berkeley, Cal., as assistant to the commandant of the Pacific Naval District.

Capt. Granville Lewis, U.S.A., retired, who is located at 1530 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., has, for the past fifteen months, been very ill, suffering greatly from a complication of diseases. All hope of his recovery is given up and his death is momentarily expected.

Mrs. Hugh Skipwith, daughter of Rear Admiral Harry Webster, U.S.N., of Richmond, Va., is visiting the family of Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., in Washington. Mrs. Skipwith will probably remain in Washington for two weeks before her return to Richmond.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., will deliver a public lecture in Carnegie Hall, New York city, Jan. 24, and will tell the story of his Arctic experiences and show the photographs he obtained. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the East Side House Settlement and the Winifred Day Nursery.

Gen. and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, and in the company to meet them were Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Col. and Mrs. Hatfield, U.S.A., Fort Myer, Dr. and Mrs. Barrie and Col. and Mrs. Kuser.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., had as dinner guests in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Senator Kean, Miss Kean, Senator and Mrs. Bulkeley, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mr. Henry Crocker, Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, and Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bulmer gave a dinner at their home in Twelfth street, Washington, D.C., Jan. 16, complimentary to Mrs. Herbert Shipman, of New York, who is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Lieut. C. Shackford, U.S.N., and Major Schuyler Schieffelin, N.G.N.Y.

The publication of "The Spy" by Cooper in 1823, awakened a great interest in Germany in the adventures of American trappers and settlers, and one of the diversions of the present Emperor of Germany, when he was a lad, was in stalking Indians in the attic of the palace at Potsdam, where the leader in the sport was Poulney Bigelow, whose American wit was supposed to give him an intimate knowledge of the ways of the red man.

The Rough Riders' Association at Oklahoma are expecting a visit from President Roosevelt next fall during the national encampment of the Spanish War Veterans, the date for which has not yet been fixed. It is also stated that the President has it in contemplation to attend the annual meeting of the Rough Riders, which will be held at Prescott, Ariz., probably some time in July. At this meeting will occur the unveiling of a monument given by the association in memory of "Bucky" O'Neil, the first Rough Rider to lose his life in the San Juan campaign.

In a letter to the press, asking contributions for the Chinese Famine Fund, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Red Cross Society, says: "The three hundred tons of flour that are now being shipped were kindly purchased for the Red Cross by Major Krauthoff, U.S.A., commissary officer at San Francisco, at especially reasonable prices, and transportation is given free from that city to Shanghai by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Every dollar sent the Red Cross will purchase more than a fifty-pound sack of flour. Flour and cornmeal have been especially asked for by the relief committee at Shanghai."

A ball was given in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard, Jan. 12, by the commandant and officers of the yard, the second of a series of three to be given during the winter. The music was furnished by the Marine Band and the band of the Mayflower. Among the Army and Navy girls present were the Misses Fitch, Miss Mary Southerland, Miss Marion Lutz, Miss Alice Miller, Miss Louise Chase, Miss Williamson and Miss Symons. Following the ball, Capt. and Mrs. Lutz entertained at a supper of sixty guests in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Marion Lutz.

A large hop was given by the officers and ladies stationed at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 9, in the hoproom in the post hall. The room was artistically decorated with palms and flags. A supper was served before midnight. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Hatfield, the Misses Mumphrey, Lient. and Mrs. Bull, Lieut. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Rumbough, Capt. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin, Miss Louise Chase, Paymaster Bull, U.S.N., Paymaster Williamson, U.S.N., Capt. Breeze, Lieutenant Merchant, Lieutenant Kean, Lieutenant Dietrich, and Lieutenant Berry.

The tour of duty of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., has been so popular that petitions are in circulation among the student body asking that the president and the faculty of the university use their influence with the War Department in procuring the extension of Captain Barton's detail as commandant of the University Cadet Corps. Captain Barton was appointed to his present post by an order dated Oct. 4, 1904, and his assignment there will expire sometime this fall. "Under his command," says the Cornell Daily Sun, "the popularity of 'drill' has greatly increased, and he has won the personal liking of every man who has come in contact with him."

Comdr. and Mrs. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., have leased their home in Washington and taken an apartment in New York city for the winter.

Capt. William H. Miller, U.S.A., retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., and will proceed to his home.

Admiral H. Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox are taking a trip around the world, and their address after Jan. 26 will be, care of U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

The French government on Jan. 16 announced that Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., the astronomer of Washington, D.C., had been made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Those present at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, given by Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, included Gen. and Mrs. Sanger, Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover.

Mrs. William J. Lyster, mother of Dr. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A., and widow of Colonel Lyster, late of the 9th U.S. Infantry, resides at 2208 Nelson avenue, Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. and Mrs. Willis C. Metcalf observed their silver wedding anniversary at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Jan. 19, entertaining a large company of Army and Naval officers and their families.

The commission having in charge the erection in Washington, D.C., of the equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan has fixed on May 2 as the date for the unveiling, instead of May 15, as previously stated.

Among the guests dining with President Roosevelt in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, were: Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A., Lieut. C. R. Train, U.S.N., and Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., gave a very enjoyable dinner on Jan. 15 at their residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, who will leave for the North, greatly to the regret of their friends at Norfolk.

Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N., attaché of the embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg, arrived in St. Petersburg, Jan. 11, to attend the reception to be given by Emperor Nicholas, Jan. 14, the Russian New Year.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., has relieved Lieutenant Commander Hubbard as officer in charge of the electrical school at the New York Navy Yard, and with Mrs. Leigh is very pleasantly located at the Hotel Portland, in West Forty-seventh street, New York city.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant and Gen. Horace Porter were among the guests at a dinner given in New York city this week by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, at her house, in East Sixth street, for the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Included in a dinner given by Governor Magoon at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 10, in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, were: Col. and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Gen. and Mrs. Bates, Col. and Mrs. Crowder, Major and Mrs. Downey, Capt. Archibald W. Butt and Mrs. Butt, Major and Mrs. Kean, Capt. and Mrs. Foltz and Capt. and Mrs. Treat.

Major W. W. Daugherty, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Indianapolis, Ind., was installed as commander of George H. Thomas Post, No. 17, G.A.R., on Jan. 1, with interesting ceremonies. The installation of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 20, took place at the same time, and there was an enjoyable program of music and addresses.

Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Torpedo Station, gave a dinner in Newport, R.I., Jan. 16, in honor of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who relinquishes charge of the naval training service Jan. 19 and takes command of a division of battleships of the Atlantic Fleet.

The worst disaster during the terrible earthquake at St. Thomas, W.I., early this week happened at the military camp, where the whole barracks were shaken down. The Military Hospital collapsed and caught fire instantly, and as there was no water, forty-six soldiers were burned alive. Lieutenant Belcher and two privates were saved. The messroom fell, wounding Major Headyman, also badly injuring Colonel Hay, Captain Motley, Lieutenant Dixon and Quartermaster and Mrs. Price.

"Rear Admiral Franklin C. Prindle, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Prindle, Washington, D.C.," says The Tatler of St. Augustine, Fla., of Jan. 12, "are distinguished arrivals at the Barcelona. Admiral Prindle began service in the Navy as a third assistant engineer, Aug. 3, 1861, and consequently reaps the reward for meritorious services. He became a civil engineer in 1869 and has had much to do in constructing our warships to equal the best afloat." Mrs. Prindle is a lovable lady and is making the Admiral's visit to St. Augustine the happier."

Flora Wolff, the negro woman who says she was the common-law wife of the late Lord Delaval Beresford, has lost the first part of her fight for his estate. O. D. Hammond, of New York, with power of attorney from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lord Marcus Beresford, brothers, in England, to whom the estate is left, has been recognized by the Mexican government as legal representative of the heirs, and the Wolff woman will have to go to court, where she stands little chance under Mexican law. As the will was drawn in Texas, most of the property is in Mexico, and as Lord Delaval was a British subject, there is some doubt as to where the will is to be probated.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., made an address to his college fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, at a banquet in his honor at the Hotel St. Regis, New York city, Jan. 16. Mr. Peary laid special stress upon the national prestige which would result when every American would feel, as he heard of the discovery of the North Pole, that he owned by proxy the top of the earth. "We should attain," he said, "not only the North, but the South Pole. It is well to build the Panama Canal and to control the Pacific, but it would be a glorious thing to know that even the two great century defying problems cannot withstand us, and that the flag of our country shall float over both axes of the earth."

An enjoyable reception was given aboard the U.S.S. Columbia at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 10, by Capt. John M. Bowyer and his officers. The commander of the French man-of-war, the *Jurien de la Gravière*, which was in port, was present with several of his officers, and among the fair sex of the Army and Navy colony in Havana were: Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Mrs. Weidner, Miss Langfitt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Henry Cole, of the Army; Mrs. D. Wills, of the Marine Corps; and Mrs. Spencer Douglass and Mrs. Robert H. Hood, of the Navy. The ship's band played for dancing, and refreshments were served in the wardroom. The quarterdeck was draped with flags and just behind the smokestack Lieut. Comdr. Jay H. Sypher, assisted by several of the officers, built a grotto, with a real waterfall, which was one of the most attractive schemes of decoration ever seen on board ship.

Capt. James D. Taylor, 18th U.S. Inf., who has been on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment.

Gen. and Mrs. Calvin De Witt, U.S.A., are spending the winter in Honolulu with Asst. Surg. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard, U.S.A. Doctor Blanchard is medical officer at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T.

Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes, of Chester, Pa., will sail from Newport News, Feb. 1, to join her brother, Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th U.S. Inf., at Artimosa, Cuba, where she will spend the rest of the winter months.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week were: Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harbach; Major L. H. Strother, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles A. Gardiner, U.S.N., and Lieut. L. T. Baker, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert Key, U.S.N., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, the guests including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rae, Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Timmons, and the Hon. Roland Lindsay, of the British Embassy.

Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and officers of the navy yard, Washington, D.C., gave one of their series of evening hops on Jan. 12. The guests, consisting of the young dancing set of the Army and Navy and Washington society, were welcomed by Mrs. Leutze.

Mrs. Frank B. Jones, wife of Major F. B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf., with her daughter, Marion, was called home from the Philippine Islands by the serious illness of her two daughters, Margaret and Evelyn, who were attending school near Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Jones will be at 35 Erskine street, Detroit.

Mrs. Edward W. Robinson, wife of Lieut. E. W. Robinson, of the 28th U.S. Inf., has left Fort Snelling, Minn., and after a visit with Colonel Robinson, Q.M.C., at Chicago, sailed from Newport News on Jan. 15 for Cuba. She was accompanied by her two children and maid, and will join Lieutenant Robinson at Matanzas.

Guests present at a very pretty tea given by Mrs. Edison Bradley of New York at Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, included Mrs. Roscoe Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N., wearing a delicate shade of pink silk trimmed with lace and a large pink felt hat. Miss Mary Southerland served punch, and among those present was Mrs. Gillespie, wife of General Gillespie.

Chapel services at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were held on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1907. Mass was said at 9 o'clock a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplain Waring; union service was held at 9:30 by Chaplain Pierce and Rice; communion service was held at 10 o'clock by Chaplain Pierce, and at the night service there was singing with illustrated pieces by Chaplain Pierce, and "Paul, the Soldier," was illustrated with views by Chaplain Rice.

Mr. R. H. Chappell, formerly an assistant engineer in the Navy, class of 1884, who resigned in 1900 to accept a position in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, has recently been promoted and transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He has received the appointment as chief of engineering and machinery division of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell will now take up their residence in Washington.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres and Miss Emily D. Ayres are spending the winter at Hotel Webster, in New York, where many entertainments have been given in their honor. Mrs. Ayres entertained at luncheon on Friday, Jan. 18, in honor of Mrs. August Heckscher. Her guests to meet Mrs. Heckscher were Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mrs. Kilian Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Langdon Eryng, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mrs. William Styker, of Trenton, N.J., and Miss Emily D. Ayres.

In a highly successful entertainment in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, for the benefit of the House of Mercy, Miss Leutze, daughter of Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., and Miss Jean and Miss Miriam Crosby, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., were among those who represented the nine muses. In the clever little play, "Place aux Dames," Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, was in the cast. Among the patronees are Mrs. McGowan, wife of Rear Admiral McGowan; Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, and Mrs. Newberry, wife of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., Surg. Gen. and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. S. Wood, U.S.A., Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A., Lieut. C. R. Train, Ensign S. Read, U.S.N., Lieut. R. B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., Lieut. D. MacArthur, U.S.A., Capt. A. E. Harding, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Timmons, U.S.N., Col. and Mrs. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Key, U.S.N., were among the guests who attended the second of the State receptions given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, Washington, D.C., Jan. 17.

The following candidates for the Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Duncan E. McKinlay, Jr., Santa Rosa, Cal.; Harry G. Matthews, alternate, Santa Ana, Cal.; Horace M. Albright, alternate, Bishop, Cal.; Ben B. Bishop, Sheldon, Ill.; Virgil C. Cutler, Zionsville, Ind.; Frederick C. Kimball, Alfred, Me.; Wm. H. Howison, alternate, Portland, Me.; Frank A. Kimball, alternate, Alfred, Me.; Oliver McCleary, New Philadelphia, O.; Floyd D. Carlock, alternate, Alexandria, O.; Edwin A. Martin, alternate, Wooster, O.; James R. Pennel, Belton, S.C.; John T. McLain, alternate, McCormick, S.C.; Clarence H. Pennel, alternate, Cave, S.C.; Charles A. Walker, Craft, Tex.; Leonard N. Blackburn, alternate, Marshall, Tex.; Tillman P. Perkins, alternate, Carthage, Tex.; Fred O. McDowell, Gruetown, Tex.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Jan. 16 included the following: Lieut. W. R. Vance, Lieut. J. S. Hardin, Capt. J. W. Gulick, Lieut. R. B. McBride, Lieut. Clifford Jones, Capt. H. A. Eaton, and Lieut. T. H. Raymond, U.S.A.; Midshipman H. G. Knox, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. S. Davis, Lieut. G. T. Perkins, Lieut. F. C. Doyle, Lieut. J. P. Hopkins, Lieut. J. B. W. Corey, Lieut. Norris Stayton, and Lieut. C. O. Zollars, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. L. G. Hobbs, U.S.N.; Major W. P. Gould, U.S.A.; Capt. U. R. Harris, U.S.N.; Capt. W. M. Morrow, U.S.A.; Ensign C. A. Richter, and Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Stedman, U.S.N.; Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. Senn, and family, U.S.N.; Lieut. L. J. Wallace, and Lieut. I. F. Landis, U.S.N.; Dr. J. L. Sanford, Col. W. H. Heuer; Lieut. R. E. Frith, Dr. J. B. Huggins, U.S.A.; Capt. C. P. Johnson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Ed. Robertson and child; Comdr. John Hood, U.S.N.; Gen. S. R. Whitall, U.S.A.; Capt. O. W.

Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell; Lieut. L. E. Bass and Rear Admiral George Brown, U.S.N.; Lieut. P. H. Bagby and Lieut. H. T. Patten, U.S.A.

Civil War veterans of the North and South on Jan. 16, at Wilmington, N.C., concluded the first annual reunion of the survivors of the blue and gray, at Fort Fisher. More than three hundred survivors on both sides attended, nearly half of whom came from Oneida county, N.Y., members of the 177th and 112th New York Volunteers. A survivors' association, composed of veterans on both sides in the Civil War, was formed. Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, heading the Confederate forces, and Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York, the veterans from the North. The following officers were elected: President, Colonel Lamb; vice-presidents, General Curtis, of New York; J. A. Smith, of Wilmington, N.C.; the Rev. B. M. Stone, of Utica, N.Y.; the Rev. John B. Fairhead, of Utica; Rufus Daggett, of New York, and Major James H. Reeves, of Washington; historians, T. Evans, of Utica, N.Y., and F. O. Hawley, of Charlotte, N.C.

From Parang, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 22, 1906, a correspondent writes: "The post of Parang is now at a standstill, as there is to be no further work done here this year. Barracks and officers' quarters for about six companies are completed, also a most magnificent club-house, for the officers. The work was done by picked Jap carpenters. Its situation is most delightful, as it overlooks the surrounding country and one of the most charming bays in the whole world. The quarters are well adapted to the fine dry climate of this part of the 'Land of Damp Dreams.' Cement sidewalks, water-works, roads and wharf, are materializing slowly. We are living in hopes of seeing these conveniences finished and ready for use by the time our relief arrives next spring. The chaplain had very bad luck in the loss of the old nipa reading room and most of his chapel, and illustrated lecture, parthenalia, a few weeks ago. The building caught fire from a defective lamp."

From a program we have received from the U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. Conway H. Arnold, flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, of the Asiatic Fleet, the crew of that vessel royally entertained the crew of the British warship King Alfred, flagship of the China Squadron, at Manila, P.I., Nov. 26 last. The Americans certainly made good for the courtesies they had received in British ports during the voyage of the cruiser squadron from Atlantic waters to Manila. The British seamen were taken on a trolley ride by the crew of the West Virginia from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m. They dined at Hotels de France and Victoria from 6 to 7:15 p.m., during which Manila's famous string band gave its best selections. The menu was as follows: Chowder mollusque, Poisson au Four, Pomme de Terre Hollandaise, Salmi de Veau, Chasseur, Mayonnaise de Volaille, Saute Tartare, Chou au Nature, Gigot aux Pommes, Glaces, Gateaux, Fruits, Cafe. An entertainment at the Orpheum theater wound up the festivities, and the program lasted from 7:45 p.m. to 3 o'clock a.m. The liquid commissary stores at the theater included cocktails, California claret, Scotch whiskey, beer, American rye, soda, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, Isuan waters, cigars and cigarettes. John D. Pennington was chairman of the executive committee; H. J. Pardee was general manager, and W. Martin, assistant manager.

FORTIFICATION BILL PASSED.

The House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Fortification bill as reported on page 544 of last week's paper, with the exception of a single amendment striking out the section repealing the Act of May 19, 1882 (not March 19, 1892, as stated in the bill), which authorized the issue of guns to militia encampments. It was stricken from the bill on a point of order as new legislation.

An amendment by Mr. Keifer appropriating \$100,000 for sites in the Hawaiian Islands for forts and seacoast batteries was rejected. Mr. Smith, of Iowa, quoted Colonel Abbot, C.E., and General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, to show that "the Department has enough land already bought and paid for to utilize all but \$60,000 of the \$260,000, and \$150,000 money not spent for sites on which to spend \$60,000 given them for seacoast batteries. And the testimony of General Mackenzie is that the failure to appropriate more will not delay construction unless they have an unusual amount of work."

Discussing the subject of powder monopoly, Mr. Gaines of Tennessee said: "The naval officer, Mr. Monroe, turned his patent to the Government as its own property, while the other inventor, it seems, said, 'I will let the Government of the United States use my patent.' But it seems the Government has only a license, a gift, a permit to use them, exercise no ownership, although it owns the Monroe patent. What has it cost the Government? Let us see. It has given the inventors the education. It has given them the money. It has given them the time. It has given them the machinery to discover with, and then gave them the patents. The Government in return has only permits—exercises no control otherwise. Now, these patents have gone into the hands of foreigners. They have 'permits' to use, I suppose, so that when we go to fight the great battles of this country—which I trust God we shall never have the necessity to fight—we must meet this smokeless powder made by the Monroe and Bernadou patents, invented by officers of the Army and Navy; hence I protest to-day against that kind of practice. Let me tell you another thing. You will read in the Chandler report that officers have retired under very questionable circumstances, which are commented upon by that gallant statesman of wasp-like intellectuality, Senator Chandler, and gone into foreign lands, peddling out their patents, or patents in which they became interested, for improved Army machinery and naval machinery, and sold the rights and privileges, with strings tied to them, I presume, to foreign governments. I say in all seriousness, without intending to impugn anyone's motives, that this matter is one that must be dealt with by this Government. I can't say about Mr. Monroe or Mr. Bernadou. I refer to the gentleman alluded to by Mr. Chandler in his report, who had been retired or given a 'leave of absence' at his request, and during this 'leave' drew pay at \$2,500 or \$3,000 per year, as in such cases was provided."

In G.O. No. 15, Headquarters, 21st Infantry, Colonel Williams, dated Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 19, 1906, it is stated that "In order to systematically carry into effect the provisions of General Orders No. 1, War Department, series 1905, Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Infantry, is appointed historian of the regiment." In another column we publish a letter from Captain Hampton asking for information to enable him to make his work. We commend it to the attention of all interested in preserving the historical records of the Army, and especially, in this case, those of the 21st Infantry.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY.

Moscow, Idaho, Jan. 5, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly publish these few remarks called forth by your article on "Color Line in the Army" in the JOURNAL of Dec. 29, 1906? Your article speaks of negroes in the Navy in 1812, and says "there was an entire absence of prejudice against them among their messmates then as there has been since." I think that statement is a mistake, and that my experience in the Navy may throw some light on a subject not generally understood.

I served three years in the Navy, from 1892 to 1895, and while at that time there may have been no "prejudice" against negroes, there certainly was a very strong objection against their presence in the ship. I served on four different ships and can testify that the objection was equally strong on all of them; and by coming in personal contact with the crews of other ships I know that it pervaded the entire Navy. The presence of negroes was one of the most disagreeable features of naval service, and had as much to do with causing desertions as any other feature.

Officials may think that because our white sailors do not break out in open mutiny that they do not object to serving with negroes. Others think that if they are dissatisfied they would enter a formal complaint; but they should bear in mind that the enlisted men of the Navy are not of legislative turn of mind. During my three years I never knew of an official protest against negroes, but I do know that the white men objected to them and that the objection was strongest among men with the longest service. The presence of the blacks was a constant source of dissatisfaction which often broke out in bloody fights. It may not always have been the fault of the negroes, but the fact remains that such a state of affairs existed. I firmly believe that it exists to-day in spite of the fact that we hear no complaints.

As an instance, I would mention an occasion on the Boston in 1893, when a miniature race war broke out in the fireroom and ended by the negroes running to the officers for protection. The Charleston in 1894 had a great many negroes in her crew, and relations became so strained that one day at mess, when a negro threw a bowl of coffee into a white man's face, it started a general fight between the two colors. The deck was one mass of struggling men, and the fight waged so fiercely that the marines were called out to stop it, and several of them had their rifles taken away from them before order was restored. I could mention many minor instances of which the officers were honestly ignorant. Naval officers do not know all that is going on in their ships any more than we of the Army know all the secrets of the barracks. If anyone cares to communicate with Admiral C. S. Cotton he will probably recall an outbreak on the old frigate Independence in 1894, which verged on mutiny. Captain Cotton had to call the crew to quarters in order to put a man in the brig, and the trouble all came from the color question. It is doubtful if Captain Cotton ever learned how serious the affair was, but I know it was nothing less than an attempt to kill an insolent negro who used a swagger about the decks boasting that he could "lick any white son-of-a—" in the ship."

I will not go so far as to say that every white man in the Navy was opposed to negroes, but I will say that the overwhelming majority were, and that it was not confined to men from the South. I joined the Navy from a Northern State with the impression that the American negro was more sinned against than sinning. Six months in the Navy worked a permanent cure. When I hear a man advocate abolishing the color line in the Army, a measure that would affect thousands of helpless enlisted men, I can't help wishing that he would try it on himself. Let him serve with negroes as I have done; sling a hammock among them on a hot night; eat at the same mess-table with them; heave coal for a negro fireman. Then ask him his views on the color line.

GEORGE STEUNENBERG, 1st Lieut., 13th Cav.

THE BIG SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will someone in the Navy (yourself consenting) kindly state, if possible, in a thousand or so words and in plain English "The Case for the Big Ship." The article should deal with existing conditions; that is, with the Big Ship as a unit, and particularly explain why we want the one Big Ship now projected and how she is to be co-ordinated, if at all, with existing ships. After that it might be well to elucidate what the ultimate limit of Bigness is, and, if the Big Ship is to be of a homogeneous fleet, at what point of Bigness we are to draw the line and thereafter proceed to construct the rest of the team.

It would conduce to comprehension by the people who pay for the Big Ship if the following seemingly favorite platitudes could be omitted: (1) that ten guns in each of four ships and eight guns in each of five ships equally make forty guns; and that four ships in column 400 yards apart make a shorter line than five ships also in column and 400 yards apart; (2) that turrets can be arranged in different ways according as one may favor relatively more or less bow, quarter or broadside fire. There is, of course, the admirable argument of Commander Fiske on this subject contained in his Prize Essay of 1905, but since the preparation of that work Congress has taken action and presumably a great quantity of detailed information has been gathered, which, it seems, might permit of more concrete statements and conclusions than those which Commander Fiske's well reasoned theories then enabled him to deduce.

PARK BENJAMIN.

OMISSION IN MR. CALDERHEAD'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If Mr. Calderhead's bill for the increase of pay for the Army is taken seriously, it is time for the master electricians, first-class sergeants, Signal Corps, and sergeants first class, of the Hospital Corps, to wake up. Every enlisted man in the Service is benefited except these, and this in spite of the fact that these positions are universally considered the most important for enlisted men in the Army, the most difficult to attain, with duties the most exacting and certainly requiring the highest order of intelligence. What is the matter? Haven't we earned our salaries? How many men in the other non-commissioned places would undertake the years of study and hard application to secure these positions? None! How many would exchange places with us, even without the rigid examination we are compelled to undergo, and perform our duties, for the difference in pay as it stands to-day? Not one. Then why should we be picked

out, like a set of Pariahs, and told that we do not deserve equal consideration with other enlisted men? We are not begrudging the increase of pay for others. They should have it, but there is not an officer, nor a fair-minded enlisted man, in the Service who will say that we are not just as much entitled to an increase as the remainder. Let Mr. Calderhead investigate, and he will find that the duties of our positions, always onerous, have been doubled during the past five years, while all the others have remained practically the same. After doing so, let him "give us a square deal."

ONE OF THE THREE.

HISTORY OF 21ST INFANTRY.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 10, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having been selected to compile and write the history of the 21st Infantry, I would request the assistance of all who are in any way interested in the same or who have any information regarding the regiment or its officers at any time during its existence. It is my plan to write a history in four parts, covering four historical periods: 1. The War of 1812; 2. The Civil War; 3. The Indian Campaigns; 4. The Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. I would be pleased to receive copies of any documents, maps, drawings, photographs or any other matter that could be of use, and will undertake to preserve and return them in good condition. Descriptions of all incidents of which you may have knowledge, either personal or by general report, battles, marches and anecdotes of all kinds, will be of immense service.

CELWYN E. HAMPTON, Captain, 21st Infantry.

Gen. Alexander MacKenzie, Chief of Engineers of the Army, and the General Board on Rivers and Harbors, in a report submitted to Congress Jan. 10 concur in the findings of Major D. W. Lockwood, also of the Corps of Engineers, with reference to deepening and widening Coney Island Channel. The proposition is to make Coney Island Channel twenty feet deep and 600 feet wide, at mean low water, extending from deep water southwest of Norton's Point eastwardly to deep water off Rockaway Inlet, and across the bar lying west of Rockaway Inlet to deep water in Jamaica Bay.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Jan. 15, 1907.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Death: Fever—Charles N. Evans, Troop M, 4th Cav., Dec. 27. WOOD.

Manila, Jan. 16, 1907.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Transport Thomas sailed from Manila Jan. 15, Jesse M. Lee, major gen.; George P. Borden, col., 24th Infantry; Winfield S. Edgerly, brig. gen. Casuals, 63; sick, 26; insane, 5; general prisoners, 21.

Naval Station, Key West, Fla., Jan. 17, 1907. Naval Department, Washington, D.C.

Following wireless from Guantanamo signed Evans: Rear Admiral Davis reports by wireless, relayed through S.S. Colon, that Missouri and Indiana anchored off Kingston, this (Thursday) morning, Kingston almost totally destroyed; 400 killed and about 500 in hospital. There are plenty of doctors, but are short dressings and bandages. City now quiet. BEEHLER, Commandant.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., JAN. 17, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., assigned to duty in Army Transport Service, station San Francisco.

Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., will join portion of 4th Infantry stationed at Washington Barracks.

Second Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., A.C., assume charge of construction work at Fort Rodman, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank T. Thornton, A.C.

The following transfers are made: Capt. David J. Baker, Jr., from 26th Infantry to 9th Infantry; Capt. Mark L. Hersey from 9th Infantry to 26th Infantry.

G.O. 207, DEC. 31, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order directs that movements of regiments to and from the Philippines, as published in our issue of Jan. 5, page 505.

G.O. 4, JAN. 9, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. All blue woolen blankets issued since July 1, 1906, or that may hereafter be issued, will be charged for at the rate of \$3.49 each.

II. By direction of the President, Par. 18, page 8, of the regulations prescribed for the examination of officers for promotion, as published in G.O. No. 128, W.D., July 12, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

Par. 18. For officers graduating at the special Service schools subsequent to the date of this order, the exception from examination for promotion, authorized by the regulations governing the special Service schools, shall extend to those subjects of the promotion examination which are included in the courses of the respective Service schools and in which proficiency is necessary to obtain a diploma.

III. Par. 14 and subdivision (b) of Par. 16, G.O. No. 109, W.D., July 8, 1905, are amended to read as follows:

14. Sales on credit.—When the commanding officer and council are agreed that it is to the true interest of the command, the former may authorize a credit at the exchange to any soldier in good standing to an amount not exceeding in any month one-third of his monthly pay. This will be given upon the request of the soldier in writing, approved by his company commander, and these credit checks will be carried on the accounts of the exchanges as "bills receivable" until paid. Soldiers granted credit will be distinctly informed that they must make prompt and unsolicited payment to the exchange officer on the next pay day. Defaulters will be debared the privileges of the exchange and are liable to trial and punishment. It is the duty of a soldier who has been given credit to pay the amount as soon as he receives his pay, and the exchange officer will be present at the place of payment to receive the money or make such arrangements as will facilitate the payment. Credit will not ordinarily be extended to a soldier between the date of last payment on rolls before discharge and the date of discharge. When the debt has remained unpaid one pay day on which the soldier was paid a balance sufficient to discharge such debt and no other means of collection is practicable, the exchange officer will notify the company or detachment commander, who will note the amount on the next pay rolls as "Due Post Exchange _____" and on succeeding rolls until the debt has been collected or until it is apparent that it cannot be collected, when the credit will be turned over to the company or detachment in lieu of so much cash at the next distribution of profits as provided in Par. 16.

16. (b) Such sum as the council, with the approval of the commanding officer, may determine will be appropriated for the benefit of the entire garrison to all or any of the following purposes: Laying out and preparing and cultivating gardens, and supplying seeds, roots, or plants for the

same; the purchase of books, newspapers, periodicals, stationery, etc., for the post exchange or post library; the purchase of gymnastic appliances when there is no gymnasium connected with the exchange; prizes for athletic sports. The expenditure of profits for purposes other than these requires the approval of the department commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 10, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Whenever the markings on cartridge storage cases, powder boxes, and projectiles stored at a seacoast fortification need renewal the post ordinance officer will promptly notify the district armament officer, stating the exact wording of the markings on the cases, boxes, or projectiles in question. New stencils of cardboard will be supplied (without invoices) by the commanding officer, United States Powder Depot, for posts in the Northern, Central, Sandy Hook, and Southern Armament Districts, and by the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, for posts in the Western Armament District, upon request of the several armament officers.

II. The Drill Primer Outfit has been altered to provide for resizing the drill primer bodies. Ordnance officers of Artillery districts, to whom two new drill primer outfit boxes, two bushings, two dies, two push pins, and two pamphlets of instructions will soon be issued for each post in their districts, will complete these outfits when received by adding thereto the necessary tools and accessories of the old outfit on hand and then issue two complete sets to each post ordinance officer, who will hereafter be charged with the duty of resizing and of reloading the drill primers as required. All parts of the old outfit not required will be turned in to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

III. Par. 2, G.O. No. 100, W.D., May 29, 1906, is amended so as to require that requisitions for ammunition for seacoast guns for the Departments of California and of the Columbia shall be forwarded by Artillery district ordinance officers, through Artillery district commanders, directly to the armament officer, Western Armament District, who will cause the ammunition to be issued to the extent authorized by existing regulations and in the manner prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 6, JAN. 11, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following-named organizations are hereby designated for service in the Philippine Islands:

The 24th Battery, F.A., to relieve the 5th Battery, Field Art.

The 12th Battalion, F.A. (23d and 27th Batteries), to relieve the 13th Battalion, F.A. (26th and 28th Batteries).

Companies C and D, 1st Bat. of Engrs., to relieve Companies A and B, 1st Bat. of Engrs.

The outgoing organizations will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and will report to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to sail for Manila as follows:

The 24th Battery, F.A., on Feb. 5, 1907.

The commanding officer, 12th Battalion, F.A., and the 23d Battery, F.A., on Feb. 5, 1907.

The 27th Battery, F.A., on May 5, 1907.

Companies C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, on July 5, 1907.

The incoming organizations will sail from Manila on the dates indicated below, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows:

The 5th Battery, F.A., on March 15, 1907, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The commanding officer, 13th Battalion, F.A., and the 28th Battery, F.A., on March 15, 1907, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

The 26th Battery, F.A., on June 15, 1907, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Companies A and B, 1st Bat. of Engrs., on Aug. 15, 1907, to Fort Mason, Cal.

The animals and material of the batteries of Field Artillery now in the Philippine Islands will be left for use of the incoming organizations. Upon the departure from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., of the 23d Battery, F.A., its animals and material will be turned over to the 27th Battery, F.A. The latter organization, with its own animals and material, together with the animals and material of the 23d Battery, F.A., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in time to arrive about April 20, 1907, leaving all animals and material at that post for the use of the 13th Battalion, F.A., and proceeding thence to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation to Manila as hereinbefore directed. The animals and material of the 24th Battery, F.A., will be left at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

With a view of filling the ranks of the outgoing organizations with men who, on the dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments, and transfers will be carried out under the direction of department commanders, as far as practicable, as provided in G.O. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Infantry.

The requirements of Par. II, Circular No. 41, W.D., Aug. 25, 1905, will be carefully observed in each instance.

Attention is invited to Par. II, G.O. No. 46, May 23, 1902, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippines Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities at ports of sailing in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

G.O. 7, JAN. 14, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Par. 129, A.R., as amended by Par. I, G.O. 144, W.D., Aug. 15, 1906, and Par. II, G.O. No. 176, W.D., Oct. 15, 1906, is further amended to read as follows:

129. A deserter who surrenders or is apprehended before his term of enlistment has expired is entitled to pay and allowances from the date of his return to military control. If he is subsequently restored to a duty status, he will serve for such period as will, with the time he may have served prior to his desertion, amount to the full term for which he enlisted; but the time during which he may have been in confinement awaiting trial or serving sentence imposed by a court-martial for his desertion, or if he enlists while in desertion, the term served under such unlawful enlistment will not count as making good any of the time lost by desertion. If a deserter's term of enlistment expires while he is in confinement awaiting trial or serving sentence, his pay and allowances will cease from the date of the expiration of his term of enlistment, and will not again accrue until he shall have been restored to a duty status. A deserter whose term of enlistment has expired prior to his return to military control is not entitled to pay and allowances until his restoration to a duty status.

II. Par. 231, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

231. Marksman's Pin; Special Course A.—To a marksman, when first qualifying as such in special course A, will be issued a marksman's pin different in design from that for the regular course. If qualification is renewed in the succeeding season, the pin may be worn another year, and so on for further seasons, but if the grade of marksman is not reached the pin will not be worn.

This pin will be issued upon the certificate of the company commander that the soldier has qualified under the regulations as a marksman in special course A.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, JAN. 15, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Specially shaped paulins for the winter protection of seacoast guns and carriages at fortifications on the Atlantic coast, north of the 40th parallel of latitude, will be provided by the Ordnance Department upon requisition, except for 12-inch mortars and their mounts, which will not be provided until the completion of the tests now in progress. Paulins for other fortifications than those named above or for other purposes will be provided only in special cases of extreme necessity, which should be fully explained in each instance.

II. Announces that the military reservation of Camp Hartshorne, at Laguan, Island of Samar, having become

useless for military purposes, is restored to the control of the government of the Philippine Islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

CIRCULAR 69, DEC. 31, 1906, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following decisions of the Secretary of War are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Sale to the organized militia of blank record books and blank forms.—The "military publications" the purchase of which by the States and Territories and by the District of Columbia for the use of their organized militia is authorized in Section 17 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, do not include blank record books or blank forms in use by the Army or such blank forms modified to suit the needs of the militia. These blank books and forms cannot therefore be sold or issued to the organized militia.

2. General prisoner convicted by general court-martial convened at a recruit depot—authority of department commander.—In the case of a general prisoner who had been sentenced to confinement by a general court-martial convened at a general recruit depot and whose place of confinement had been designated by the department commander as the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., it was held that the department commander's authority ceased when he designated the place of confinement, and that he was without authority to change the place of confinement or to direct the transfer of the prisoner to another station.

II. This publishes an opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General, concurred in by the Assistant Secretary of War, as to the employment of convict labor under Government contracts.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 8, 1907, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. On and after July 1, 1907, the 1906 edition of "Horses, Saddles and Bridles"—Carter, will be used in all cases where the 1902 edition of that work is now prescribed.

II. Para. 64, 834 and 835, Army Regulations, should not be construed to require that Artillery officers shall send the reports therein mentioned to the Chief of Artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 1, JAN. 8, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 132, W.D., July 20, 1906, provides that staff officers, and those acting as such, will, when the nature of their duty requires, carry a dispatch case, to be furnished by the Ordnance Department and to be issued on memorandum receipt.

As the number of dispatch cases in the hands of the chief ordnance officer, for the use of this department, is very limited, officers needing them will make application for them to the military secretary, when, if available, they will be ordered to be issued on memorandum receipt. They must be turned in promptly to the issuing officer when no longer needed.

By command of Lieutenant General MacArthur:

W. A. SIMPSON, Military Secretary.

G.O. 1, JAN. 9, 1907, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department under the instructions of the Q.M.G., relieving Capt. William D. Davis, Q.M.

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that the Coast Artillery troops in this department are excused from the operation of G.O. 29, series 1904, except the provisions therein contained relating to competitions and athletic sports.

G.O. 2, JAN. 9, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Directs movements of troops, 6th, 9th and 10th Cavalry, in compliance with requirements of G.O. No. 207, W.D., Dec. 31, 1906, as noted in our issue of Jan. 5.

G.O. 66, NOV. 20, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., is placed in charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the department, during the absence of Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., Chief Q.M.

G.O. 59, NOV. 28, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 42, DEC. 31, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

In pursuance of the provisions of G.O. 195, W.D., Nov. 22, 1906, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Army of Cuban Pacification.

J. F. BELL, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

In pursuance of the provisions of G.O. 195, W.D., Nov. 22, 1906, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Army of Cuban Pacification and announces the following as his personal and official staff:

Personal Staff—1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav., and Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp.

Official Staff—Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff; Capt. William G. Haan, A.C., military secretary; Major Charles G. Treat, Instr. Gen. Dept., I.G.; Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, 17th Inf., J.A.; Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.D., Chief Q.M.; Major Harry E. Wilkins, S.D., Chief Coms.; Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, Chief Surgeon; Col. Charles H. Whipple, asst. paymr. gen., Chief Paymr.; Major William C. Langfitt, C.E., Chief Engineer officer; Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., Chief O.; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, Chief Signal officer.

THEODORE J. WINT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, JAN. 8, 1907, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surgeon general, is relieved from duty as medical inspector of this command.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., in addition to his other duties, will perform the duties of medical inspector of this command.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf. (Jan. 2, A.C.P.)

On account of special circumstances, leave for twenty days with permission to visit the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav. (Dec. 31, A.C.P.)

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., and Capt. Edmund Wittemyer, 5th Inf., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty with the Provisional Government. (Dec. 31, A.C.P.)

Capt. C. J. Manly, asst. surg., will, in addition to his other duties, give medical attendance to the men confined in the western guardhouse, Camp Columbia.

Capt. Cosam J. Bartlett, asst. surg., will, in addition to his other duties, give medical attendance to Co. I, Signal Corps, Camp Columbia.

Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg., from duty at Constantia, Province of Santa Clara, and will proceed to Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, for duty. (Jan. 3, A.C.P.)

On account of special circumstances, leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav. (Jan. 4, A.C.P.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave for one month granted Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb is extended twelve days. (Jan. 5, N.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. John G. D. Knight, Gen. Staff, to take effect after his arrival in San Francisco. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G., is extended two months. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William D. Davis, Q.M. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or

about Jan. 14, 1907, is granted Contract Surg. Joseph Pinquard. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered: Contract Surg. Verdo B. Gregory is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Fort Adams for duty. Contract Surg. George T. Tyler from duty at Fort Monroe to Fort Wadsworth for duty. Contract Surg. George F. Adair from further duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and will report in person to the C.O. of Fort Wood for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

Major Robert S. Woodson, surg., from duty at Fort McDowell and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place on or about Feb. 5, 1907, for Manila for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. John F. Leeper is extended ten days. (Jan. 5, D. Colo.)

Leave for seven days is granted Dental Surg. John A. McAlister. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

The operation of Par. 13, S.O. 5, Jan. 7, 1907, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., is suspended until further orders. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Philip F. Harvey, asst. surg. gen., is extended one month. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty as acting chief surgeon of that department. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

First Class August Zerbin from San Mateo, Rizal, to Nacav, Cavite, relieving Surgt. Brent A. Lemert, who will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (Nov. 22, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Louis Steinel, H.C., Zamboanga, Mind., will be sent to Malabang, Mind., for duty, relieving Surgt. First Class William Bahr, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Pekit, Mind., for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Mind.)

Sergt. First Class Charles A. Krick will report to 1st Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 8th Inf., for duty, to accompany him on a surveying trip to the Island of Negros. (Nov. 25, D. V.)

Sergt. First Class George W. Muller, H.C., Phil. Islands, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., on the first available transport leaving Manila. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Edward H. Schulz, C.E., will make such visits to Santiago de Cuba as may be necessary for the purpose of supervising the further plans of the Santiago Battlefield Commission. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army building, New York city, at such time as they may be required for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Francis A. Poole, 2d Lieut. Francis B. Wilby. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. William R. Livermore, C.E., from active service on Jan. 11, 1907, is announced. Colonel Livermore will proceed to his home. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Jan. 14, 1907, is granted Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymr., Chicago. (Jan. 9, D. Lakes.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., will proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., thence to Fort Riley on business pertaining to the design of ordnance material. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ferdinand Bryant, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty at Fort William McKinley, Luzon. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert Wilson, having been tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Preble, Me., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to forfeit to the United States ten dollars of his pay per month for a period of three months. General Grant, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The findings of the court that Sergeant Wilson did not conceal the cases of measles in his house seems to the reviewing authority so inconsistent with the finding of guilty of neglect of duty to report the matter to the proper medical authority that the sentence was disapproved Jan. 15, 1907. Sergeant Wilson will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to the following Artillery districts, in the order named, and make the semi-annual inspection and tests of the entire signal corps equipment of each of the seacoast fortifications in those districts, viz: District of the Columbia and District of Puget Sound. (Jan. 4, D. Col.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal officer, are announced: To be first class sergeant—Sergt.—Sergt. George F. Smith, to date Jan. 16, 1907. To be sergeants—Corps. Alfred N. Gilson and Frederick Richou, to date Jan. 16, 1907. To be corporals—First Class Pts. Albert D. Penney, Frank Geiger, John T. Ruby, Davis S. Sigmon, Walter Gard and Carl E. Nystrom, to date Jan. 16, 1907. (Jan. 16, Sig. Office.)

The rubber gaskets through which the conductors are entered into the metallic cases of the battery commander and gun telephones and outside telautograph receivers lose a certain amount of their resilience as they become old and permit some leakage from a horizontal rain or driving snow. When these instruments are not in use deterioration will thus follow to a great or greater extent that it would from natural wear and tear. Frequent inspections should, therefore, be made of these gaskets, and if any sign of deterioration is noted the old gasket should be removed and a new one put in its place. In making requisition for these gaskets care should be taken to state definitely which of the above instruments they are to be used with. (Jan. 16, Sig. Office.)

To be corporal—First Class Pvt. Oscar Christensen, Manila, P.I., to date Dec. 1, 1906. (Jan. 16, Sig. Office.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., is detailed temporarily as A.Q.M., and will report to the depot Q.M. at Newport News, Va., for duty as his assistant, and in addition to that duty will assume the duties of transport Q.M. on the transports Meade and Ingalls. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav. (Jan. 5, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav., is extended ten days. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, 8th Cav., will proceed to his proper station, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 20, D. Luzon.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. —.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 8, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about Feb. 15, 1907, is granted Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., and certain Ute Indians, representatives of the bands now held as prisoners of war at Fort Meade, S.D., namely: Appah, Mahashui, Miassa, Pagodan, Snears and Jim, Captain Johnson to be in charge of the party, will proceed to Washington, D.C. (Jan. 5, D. Mo.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for three months and eighteen days, with permission

to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Edward D. Anderson, 12th Cav. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report not later than Feb. 4, 1907, for service during the trial of Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James P. Castleman, 14th Cav., now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, will return to his proper station, the Presidio of Monterey. (Jan. 5, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. F. CHASE.

The leave granted Vets. Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, A.C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Jan. 3, N.D.)

Capt. George H. McMannis, A.C., is assigned to the 87th Co., A.C., and will join that company. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date:

First Lieut. Alden Trotter from the 65th Co., C.A., to the 24th Battery, F.A. Lieutenant Trotter will join the battery to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. William H. Raymond from the 24th Battery, F.A., to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. William S. Bowen from the 98th Co., C.A., to the 27th Battery, F.A. Lieutenant Bowen will join the battery to which transferred.

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge from the 24th Battery, F.A., to the unassigned list.

Second Lieut. David McC. McKell from the 23d Battery, F.A., as attached, to the 43d Co., C.A. Lieutenant McKell will join the company to which transferred.

Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall from the 1st Battery, F.A., to the 24th Battery, F.A. Lieutenant Horsfall will join the battery to which transferred.

Second Lieut. Edwin DeL. Smith from the 43d Co., C.A., to the 23d Battery, F.A., as attached. Lieutenant Smith will join the battery to which he is attached. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

The leave for one month granted Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., from duty as an acting inspector general, and from further duty at headquarters, Southwestern Division, and will join his regiment, his services being required in command of the regiment in the absence of the colonel thereof. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 304, Dec. 27, 1906, W.D., as directs Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 4th Inf., to proceed to join the regiment to which he has been assigned is amended to direct him to so proceed upon the opening of navigation in Alaska. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Drury, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., so as to report by Jan. 21, 1907, to the United States Attorney for trial by civil court. (Jan. 7, D. Lakes.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th Inf., will report by letter to Major Edward Champé Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, 12th Inf., is detailed as acting inspector general, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as inspector general, Southwestern Division. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted Capt. Arthur R. Ker

Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., judge advocate (Jan. 5, D. Col.)—Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Dec. 5, 1906. Detail: Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 16th Inf.; Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf.; Capts. Arthur Johnson, 18th Inf.; William C. Bennett, 16th Inf.; John L. Hayden, A.C.; Edgar Ridgeway, 16th Inf.; Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf.; Ensign R. Gibson, 13th Inf.; and Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Albert E. Waldron, C.E.; Charles R. W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; and Joseph F. Barnes, A.C., members; Capt. James R. Lindsay, adjutant, 13th Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 22, D. Luzon.)

A.G.C.M. is appointed at Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 11, 1907. Detail: Major James A. Goodwin, Capts. Charles S. Farnsworth, Vernon A. Caldwell, William Wallace, Walter S. McBrown, and Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Russell T. Hazzard, Charles F. Leonard, and Robert G. Peck, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Albert Gilmor and John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John J. Fulmer, 7th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 14, D. Lakes.)

A.G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, Cal., Jan. 9, 1907. Detail: Major Jacob F. Kreps, Capt. Peter W. Davison, Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Capt. Isaac Newell, 1st Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 1st Lieut. Robert Whithfield, 1st Lieut. Martin Novak, 2d Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, and 2d Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, 22d Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 5, D. Cal.)

RETIREEMENTS.

Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs., retired, from Jan. 11, 1907, on account of age limit.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Post Comsy, Sergt. George Bolton will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Michael Lyons, upon the receipt of this order at the post, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. Herbert L. Dunton, Co. K, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Frederick T. Reidt, H.C., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Circular 1, Jan. 2, 1907, Office of the Commissary General, U.S.A., announces with deep regret to the officers of the Subsistence Department the death of Brig. Gen. John W. Barriger, U.S.A., retired, at Asbury Park, N.J., on Dec. 31, 1906. Circular 2, from the same office, announces with deep regret the death of Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., retired, at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 2, 1907.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 13 for Manila. Sailed from Honolulu Dec. 27.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Jan. 12; to sail for Havana Jan. 21.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 15.

MCCLELLAN—Sailed from Manila Jan. 7 for Singapore for repairs.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 5 for Manila.

SUMNER—Sailed from Newport News Jan. 15 for Havana.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Jan. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Jan. 6.

LISCOMB—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps, At Manila.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco Sailing from Manila.

SHERMAN	Jan. 5	THOMAS (or BUFORD)	Jan. 15
LOGAN	Feb. 5		Jan. 15
THOMAS (or BUFORD)	March 5	SHERMAN	Feb. 15
SHERMAN	April 5	LOGAN	March 15
LOGAN	May 6	THOMAS (or BUFORD)	April 15
THOMAS (or BUFORD)	June 6	SHERMAN	May 15
	June 15		June 15

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, Jan. 15, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., to be first lieutenant from Oct. 2, 1906, vice Norvell, 8th Cav., promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, 14th Inf., to be captain from Jan. 9, 1907, vice Spence, 11th Inf., retired.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, C.E., to be colonel from Jan. 11, 1907, vice Livermore, retired from active service.

Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 11, 1907, vice Sears, promoted.

Capt. Charles Keller, C.E., to be major from Jan. 11, 1907, vice Townsend, promoted.

First Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, C.E., to be captain from Jan. 11, 1907, vice Keller, promoted.

Second Lieut. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 11, 1907, vice Waldron, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed Jan. 10, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell to be major general from Jan. 3, 1907.

Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., to be brigadier general.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

To be captain.—1st Lieut. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., from Oct. 2, 1906.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., from Aug. 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. Copley Enos, 1st Cav., from Aug. 10, 1906.

Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav., from Aug. 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav., from Sept. 13, 1906.

Second Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 8th Cav., from Sept. 13, 1906.

Second Lieut. Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., from Sept. 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., from Oct. 1, 1906.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be first lieutenant.—2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, A.C., from Dec. 21, 1906.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., to be colonel from Jan. 1, 1907.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 1, 1907.

Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., to be major from Jan. 1, 1907.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 10th Inf., from Oct. 6, 1906.

First Lieut. Charles M. Baudel, 25th Inf., from Oct. 20, 1906.

First Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 18th Inf., from Oct. 20, 1906.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Van Duyne, 4th Inf., from Oct. 31, 1906.

First Lieut. Charles D. Herron, 18th Inf., from Nov. 2, 1906.

First Lieut. James Hanson, 14th Inf., from Dec. 2, 1906.

First Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., from Dec. 4, 1906.

First Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf., from Dec. 15, 1906.

Promotions in Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Teófilo Marxuach, Porto Rico Regt., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. Eugenio C. de Hostos, Porto Rico Regt., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 20, 1906.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate, Jan. 15, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Civil Engr. Frank O. Maxson to be a civil engineer, with the rank of captain from Nov. 26, 1906, vice Endicott, retired.

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday to be a civil engineer, with rank of commander from Nov. 26, 1906, vice Endicott, promoted.

Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers to be a civil engineer, with rank of lieutenant commander from Nov. 26, 1906, vice Hollyday, promoted.

Boatswain John S. Croghan to be a chief boatswain, to rank with, but after, ensign, from May 10, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service.

Surg. John E. Page, who was promoted to fill a vacancy occupied on April 20, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon from March 8, 1904, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, dated April 24, 1906.

Surg. John M. Moore, who was promoted to fill a vacancy occurring on Jan. 1, 1905, to take rank as a surgeon from March 3, 1904, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney General, dated April 24, 1906.

Naval Constructors. Daniel C. Nutting, Jr., and Holden A. Evans to be naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant commander from Oct. 10, 1906, to correct the date from which they take rank as confirmed on Dec. 11, 1906.

Second Lieut. Russell B. Patnam, U.S.M.C., to be a first lieutenant from July 1, 1906, vice McAllister, deceased.

Second Lieut. Benjamin A. Lewis to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 6, 1906, vice Mott, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur Stokes to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 1, 1906, vice Udell, who failed to qualify for promotion.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 15, 1906, to correct the date of his promotion as confirmed on Dec. 19, 1906, which is made necessary by the failure of 2d Lieut. Tillman Bunch to qualify for promotion after being due theretofore.

Lieut. Comdr. Harold P. Norton to be a commander from Oct. 10, 1906, vice Fremont, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 15, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. McElroy, an additional number in grade to be a commander from Jan. 7, 1906.

Frank H. Stibbens, of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Jan. 4, 1907.

Midshipman Roy F. Smith to be an assistant civil engineer from Jan. 3, 1907.

Gunner Wilhelm H. F. Schluter to be a chief gunner from Aug. 1, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 14, 1907.

Mrs. A. T. Ovenshine entertained the "500" Club, composed of the wives of the members of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Wednesday afternoon. The prizes were given to Mrs. Bernard Sharp and Miss Fuller. The members of the Infantry and Cavalry School Saturday evening with a smoker at the Signal and Music School. Music was furnished by the orchestra and a number of clever and original toasts were enjoyed. Miss Lelia McDonald was hostess Saturday night at a "500" party, given as a compliment to her brother, Robert McDonald, who leaves in a few days for St. Louis, Mo., where he has been attending school at the "Christian Brothers" College. The prizes were given to Miss Reese and Mr. Matthews.

Mrs. Ethan Ryan of Billings, Mont., is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Kumpf. Mrs. Dougherty has returned from a several weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. A. B. Warfield, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Joe McDonald, son of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald, who is at present in school at St. Louis, Mo., has received an appointment to West Point, and will enter in June, 1907. Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Igel gave a dinner Tuesday evening in compliment to Asst. Surg. and Mrs. R. L. Sutton, of the Navy, who have just returned from a year's tour of Europe, spending the greater part of the time in Vienna. Mrs. Sutton is a sister of Dr. Igel.

Word was received by Major McLaughry of the death in St. Louis of Mr. J. Supel, chief architect of the Federal prison at St. Louis, a frequent visitor here. Lieut. T. C. Musgrave, who is on leave in Washington, D.C., is reported as being too ill to return, as was expected. Mrs. Murgrove is with him, and they are the guests of her mother.

At a beautifully appointed dinner given Sunday in the city by Mr. Edwin Rothenberger Lieut. H. O. Olson was among the guests. Capt. and Mrs. Harley B. Ferguson, E.C., who were married recently in St. Paul, will be "at home" at this post after the middle of January.

Capt. and Mrs. D. G. Walsh were the host and hostess at a most enjoyable dinner given Thursday evening for Mrs. L. G. Guillemet, of Boston. Among the number entertained were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schumm, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Miller, and Capt. George W. Martin. Miss Muriel Ingalls will be married to Lieut. A. J. Davis immediately after Easter. Lieuts. J. W. Barnes and C. H. Morrow were the guests of friends in Kansas City, Wednesday, for the matinée at the Willis Wood. Lieut. Chase Doster, of Fort Logan, arrived in Topeka, Wednesday, to visit his parents, Judge and Mrs. Frank Doster. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, parents of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, are spending the week at the Hotel Baltimore in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. William Paulding gave a very delightful "500" party Thursday afternoon in honor of the wives of the student officers. Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpf, 18th Inf., will leave the last of the month for Baltimore, Md., to spend several months with relatives. Miss Jameson, sister of Mrs. Gunster, who has been here for several weeks, will accompany them. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore entertained Saturday with a "baby" party. The guests were costumed as infants. Capt. H. D. Bloomberg returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit in New York city.

Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton gave a musical Saturday afternoon in compliment to the wives of the members of this year's student class. A most interesting program was rendered. Mrs. Boughton was assisted by Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. White and Mrs. Steele. The house decorations were in red and white, and quantities of palms, cut flowers and blooming plants were used. A course tea was served at quartette tables. The musical program was as follows: Instrumental

duet, "Country Dance," by Nevin, Mesdames Crawford and Morrison; violin solo, "Fantasie de Ballet," by De Beriot, Mrs. Goodwin; vocal solo, "Nightingale and the Rose," by Nevin, Mrs. Silver; piano, "Aragomise," by J. Massenet, "An der Frühlings," by Grieg, Mrs. Crawford; guitar solo, "Lente," Mrs. Beebe; vocal solo, "Creole Love Song," Mrs. Boughton; violin solo, "Berceuse," Mrs. Goodwin; guitar solo, "Peruvian Air," by Romero, Mrs. Winterburn; vocal solo, "A day dream," Mrs. Silver; piano, "With Music," Mrs. Ball; accompanists, Mrs. Beebe and Miss McFarland.

The Misses Sallie and Helen Hill, of Keenesville, Mo., will come this week to be the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Percy Silver. Mrs. Ellen B. Sharp and daughter, Ellen, returned Saturday to their home in Junction City. Major Gen. A. W. Greely arrived Sunday night from St. Louis and was met at the station by Lieut. Col. William Paulding and Capt. W. H. Gordon. During his stay he was the guest of Colonel Paulding. Captain Shields, aide to General Greely, arrived this morning. General Greely made an inspection of the post this morning and will leave to-night for Fort Riley. Mrs. Robert Stettinius was the hostess Wednesday at a delightful bridge party.

The 11th Battery basketball team defeated the 16th Battery in the gymnasium, Friday evening, by a score of 27 to 8.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1907.

For the first time this season the cadets' basket ball team suffered defeat, last Saturday in the game with Princeton, by a very small score, 27 to 29, after a very even contest, the slight advantage having been secured by the visitors during the extra period. The play was the fastest of the season. At the close of the first half the score stood Princeton 14, West Point 12. Three minutes before the close of the match Rockwell tied the score at 24 points, but Princeton again gained the lead and a double foul added a point to each side. With only a few seconds remaining, Rockwell, after some pretty team work and passing, again made it an even score at 27 for each side. As time was called both sides rushed in substitutes for the extra period. Hagenbeck, securing the ball in the center, made a long shot which landed true and won the game for Princeton. Line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Princeton.
Rice, Elting.	Forward.	Thompson, Meese
Rockwell.	Forward.	Hagenbeck
Higley.	Center.	Clark
Johnson.	Guard.	Ryan
Beardslee (Newman).	Guard.	Holiday (Fisher)

Goals—Thompson 2, Hagenbeck 4; Fisher, Clark, Ryan, Holiday 5; Rockwell 7, Beardslee 3. Goals from—Clark, Beardslee 7. Referee, Mr. Fisher, Columbia. A wrestling bout was given between the halves by Cadets Hanson and Drain, "Tom" Jenkins acting as referee. Hanson was declared winner.

A number of visitors attended the cadet hop on Saturday evening. Miss Marvin, a guest of Mrs. Larned; Miss Scherer, a guest of Mrs. Oliver; the Misses Reid, Cunningham, Cooper, McKinnie, Peck and Munson were among the visitors present.

On Friday evening the enlisted men and their families enjoyed a vaudeville entertainment. Welles G. DeVeaux, musical comedian; Charles Roltaire, a magician, and William Cahill, an Irish comedian, presented a varied program which was much enjoyed. Privates Malley and Lee added a boxing bout and wrestling match as a very interesting feature of the entertainment.

Rev. J. H. Watson, of New York, preached on Sunday in the absence of the chaplain.

It has been moving day almost every day at the post for the past week or more. Among the transfers have been the following: Captain Marshall, the first officer to move, deserted No. 12 at the south end for the new quarters, directly south of No. 52, which he shares with Capt. Wirt Robinson. Captain Herron has settled in the new set at the northern end of the row on the hill; this triple set also accommodates Captains Christian and Woodruff. Into Captain Christian's former quarters in the Kinsley house, No. 44, the middle set, Lieutenant Comly has moved from the old hospital. Into Captain Woodruff's old quarters Lieutenant Whitlock has moved from No. 16. Lieutenant Baer is now located in No. 12, formerly Captain Marshall's; Lieutenant Moran has moved into the quarters on the first floor of No. 6, vacated by Capt. C. B. Clark.

Captain Clark has moved to Captain Andrews's old quarters; Lieut. Frazier to Captain Koehler's; Lieutenant Lynch and Lieutenant Alley to the quarters in the old hospital, vacated by Lieutenants Baer and Comly.

Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton spent a day or two at the post last week as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tillman. Mrs. Fieber and Miss Julie reached the Point on Jan. 6. Miss Scherer is a guest of Mrs. Oliver.

The open winter permits the work of building and excavation to progress at an unusual rate. Last week work was begun on the excavation for the site of the new gymnasium in the rear of Colonel Larned's quarters. The new cadet barracks is rapidly assuming form. The big chimney on the power plant is completed, and the steel roof girders over the power room are all in place.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, about 150 on the list, desires transfer with lieutenant of Artillery. Address Infantry, care Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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A Toledo despatch of Jan. 11 states that the Japanese Ministry of Marine has changed the orders of the training fleet, which sails on Jan. 15, so that it will not visit American ports. It is understood that the change was made in deference to the opinion of the Washington authorities that a visit of Japanese warships to an American port under present conditions would not be desirable. Japan was not told outright that her ships had better not come, but the lack of enthusiasm on the part of this Government over their coming and its own information as to the anti-Japanese feeling in California led Japan to abandon the plan. The officers of the Jamestown Exposition still have hopes that the Japanese government will send over a few fighting ships to take part in the naval display. Naturally the difficulties created by California have not been altogether pleasing to Japan, and it is understood that some of the communications received by our Department of State are not of a nature to promote cordial feeling.

The Newport Herald is rejoicing because, as it states, Newport is destined to become the most important Army post on the Atlantic seaboard, save New York, because this immediate vicinity is now acknowledged by Army and Navy strategists to be the key to Long Island Sound, to the north, and it must be in this immediate vicinity that an enemy would appear to reach New York by the sound.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

"THE SPLENDORS OF WAR" AT JAMESTOWN.

We have read with deep interest "a protest against the diversion of the Jamestown Exposition to the Service of Militarism"—a lengthy document sent out from Boston and bearing the signatures of several distinguished American citizens, including Cardinal Gibbons, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Carroll D. Wright, Miss Jane Addams, Prof. C. M. Woodward and Prof. James H. Dillard. This belated protest declares that the program of the coming exposition is "a pronounced shock to a great body of the American people," that "it has come to three-quarters of the American people as a great surprise," that it is utterly different from the program originally proposed and that its purpose is to encourage the notion that "war is a thing of splendor, a pageant and a game instead of a horror and to-day almost invariably a crime." Therefore the signers "solemnly protest against it" to the extent of some five thousand words, all of them earnest and many of them the more or less over-heated expressions of ignorant opinions concerning war and military men. The signers appear to be quite aware that their protest comes too late to accomplish its alleged purpose, but it gives them an opportunity to exploit their virtue at the expense of others. They aver that the great military and naval display which it is proposed to make at Jamestown is intended "to feed to the full the peculiar devil of the American breast, the admiration of bigness and force, with the census of the iron monsters, 'the bulldogs of the sea,' which are coming from England, Germany, Turkey, Russia, Brazil and every quarter of the globe, to do honor to the natal day of the United States." They further declare that the money which is to be used to show "the splendors of war" might more fitly be used to demonstrate "the splendors of justice," that the duel, which has become obsolete for men, "hastens to become obsolete for nations," and that therefore to give primacy to the military and naval aspect at the exposition is madness. It is not yet too late, the signers add, to modify the program and give the exposition a character worthy of the true America, in which "the splendors of war shall not be vaunted at the hour when the world's vision is on the splendors of justice."

In spite of the utterly mistaken notion of the authors of this sonorous protest that the military and naval display at Jamestown is designed to vaunt what they infelicitously term "the splendors of war," we are to some extent in hearty sympathy with the purpose which animates them. Frankly speaking, we believe that the military and naval features of the Jamestown Exposition have been unduly expanded. Not that those features will exalt the spirit of war, not that they will eclipse the other and less showy displays, nor that they will divert the minds of our people from the dominant fact that our country is by tradition, ideals, usage and national self-interest dedicated to the cause of peace. We have no doubt whatever that the military and naval displays will be altogether the most popular features of the entire exposition, that they will attract larger and more intelligent throngs of observers or that they will do more to stimulate the spirit of patriotism than the other exhibits. Nevertheless we feel that the military and naval display has been projected on too large a scale and that it might properly have been confined within somewhat narrower limits. This view is based upon very clear and simple grounds. To assemble a great fleet of warships at Jamestown will probably seriously interfere with the important work of naval training and ship routine for several months, if not for the entire summer. The efficiency of the national fleet requires constant practice, ship by ship as well as by squadron and fleet, and anything which interferes with that practice even for a week or a month is detrimental to the best interests of the Service. The same is true of the Army. The concentration of large bodies of troops at Jamestown solely for purposes of display will necessarily interrupt their regular course of instruction and training. The Navy and the Army are both working organizations, their members being students as well as sailors and soldiers. Their routine work, physical and mental, is care-

fully mapped out for months in advance and the regularity and precision with which they perform it from season to season afford the best measure of their efficiency. That work should never be suspended or interfered with except for the most urgent reasons. On this account we believe that the military and naval display at Jamestown should perhaps have been projected on a smaller scale. The detachment of troops from their regular stations for attendance at civilian functions has been earnestly objected to by officers high in command, the latest instance appearing in the annual report of Brigadier General Duvall, commanding the Department of the Gulf, in which he strongly recommended that the practice of sending troops to State fairs be discontinued. Troops thus detached are not available for duty with the rest of the garrison, and as General Duvall remarked, "No good commensurate with this inconvenience and loss of time appears to result from such service."

If the signers of the Boston protest suspect the Army and Navy of conniving to "vaunt the splendors of war" at Jamestown, we beg them to rid their minds of that preposterous notion. Neither the Army nor the Navy has any real liking for such things. Whenever a ship of the Navy or regiment of the Army is detached from its regular station to take part in some civilian function a large amount of extra and profitless work for both officers and men is the inevitable result. Moreover, every such affair, great or small, involves all hands, officers and men, in a lot of expense for unavoidable entertaining for which our opulent Government makes no allowance whatever. In nine cases out of ten this entertaining is, morally speaking, obligatory, and to evade it would be a reproach to the Service, yet while it is virtually official or semi-official and should therefore be paid for by the Government, the burden of it all falls upon officers and men whose pay affords no justification for any such extravagance. It is a moral certainty that scores of the officers and men of the Army and Navy assembled at Jamestown will be financially embarrassed for months after providing for their foreign guests the entertainment which the customs of the Service require. It will be seen, therefore, that a detail which involves much extra work and a large increase in personal expenses is not one that the average officer of either Service is likely to covet.

Apart, however, from its possible ill-effects upon the efficiency of our military Services, the Army and Navy features of the Jamestown Exposition need cause no concern to the friends of peace. The whole purpose of the display is to discourage the practice of war by showing the world's readiness for war. It seems highly desirable, in view of present conditions in certain parts of the world, that the United States should present some evidence of its right to the respect of other great nations, and the best sort of evidence on that point is a visible display of our ability to take care of ourselves against an aggressor. But aside from that consideration, the display of our military services at Jamestown will afford convincing proof of our national greatness in the enterprises of peace. Our ships and their equipment, equal at least to the best of their types in the world, will represent achievements of skill in design and construction unsurpassed anywhere—achievements of intellect and labor worthy of a nation to which an unjust war is as abhorrent as a dishonorable peace. Moreover, the personnel of the American forces assembled at Jamestown taken individually and collectively will disclose a thoroughness and breadth of physical and intellectual development, of true manhood, courage and loyalty to justice and truth possible only under institutions which are themselves just, free and dedicated to peace and progress.

Unconsciously, perhaps, the signers of the Boston protest have imitated "the Three Tailors of Tooley street," who began a certain momentous proclamation with the solemn whereases "We, the People of England." For it appears that the Boston signers number only a modest eleven members of an Advisory Board consisting of 100 members. As to the effect of the protest it is worth while to note the following statement from Mr. Myers, Governor of Ways and Means of the exposition organization: "We value the opinion of members of the Advisory Board, of which Mr. Grover Cleveland is chairman, and the exposition management is always glad to receive suggestions. There are one hundred members of that board. Eleven appear to have signed the protest against militarism at the exposition. So far from this exposition being a warlike inspiration, it will be the greatest peace congress that has ever assembled. Representatives of all the nations are expected here to unite in celebrating the birth of this nation; the assembling of their ships and 'crack' military companies will be one of the prominent features of the fraternizing, but they will also assemble the exhibits of their resources and industrial products of peace, with historical documents and relics."

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has given much consideration recently to that portion of the report of the Personnel Board dealing with proposed legislation for the staff of the Navy. It will be recalled that no part of the report of the Personnel Board on the staff has ever been sent to Congress and, in fact, the report itself has never been made public. The trouble is that it was recommended in the report that staff officers of the Navy be given line titles, such as rear admiral, captain, etc., which is not approved by the "powers that be." There were other portions of the staff report which met with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy and the President, but the extent to which the matter of titles was gone into so prejudiced the report that it has been

held back up to the present time. Secretary Metcalf will order a special board of high ranking staff officers soon to consider the report of the Personnel Board on the staff and to draft another report recommending staff reorganization which is absolutely needed. It is hardly probable, however, in view of the tacitly admitted opinion of the Secretary and the President that they are unfavorably disposed in the matter of asking Congress to give staff officers line titles, that another recommendation of this sort will be contained in the report. Secretary Metcalf informs us that he has not yet chosen the staff officers to constitute the board which he will convene to consider this matter. In any event, it is a settled fact that there will be no Navy Personnel legislation during the present Congress. Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, will not listen to any proposition to take up Navy Personnel legislation before adjournment, and there is an equally strong disinclination on the part of the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to consider this subject this year. However, the opening wedge for much needed personal legislation has been inserted this session, and it is hoped by the President and those most interested in the matter that another Congress will take definite action. There is absolutely no foundation for any report which has been circulated that the President has issued an order notifying officers of the staff of the Navy, or of the line, that any of them who is so indiscreet as to endeavor to use influence for or against personnel legislation, will be tried by court-martial. Naval officers know that action of this sort is entirely contrary to the Regulations, and no one in authority has suggested that there is any need for such an order.

The War Department has straightened out the promotions in the Cavalry arm of the Service which will result, either directly or indirectly, from the appointment of Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., to be a brigadier general. In our issue of Jan. 12 a partial list of promotions was given, but the statement made there that three first lieutenants and three second lieutenants of Cavalry would be promoted has proved to be erroneous. It may be officially stated that the appointment of Colonel Godfrey will result in the promotion of Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonas, 6th Cav., and Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav.; Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., the senior captain, has been found physically disqualified for promotion and will be retired with the rank of major, under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890. The next senior captain of Cavalry, Capt. John B. McDonald, detailed in the Quartermaster's Department, will be promoted to the vacancy created by the promotion of Major Day. The retirement of Captain Fuller and the promotion of Capt. John B. McDonald will create one vacancy in the Cavalry arm and one in the Quartermaster's Department. A captain of Cavalry has been selected for detail in the Quartermaster's Department and will be detailed on the date on which Captain McDonald will become entitled to promotion. This will create an additional vacancy of captain in the Cavalry arm, resulting in the promotion of two first lieutenants of Cavalry, one vice Fuller, retired, and one vice McDonald's successor in the Quartermaster's Department. One of these vacancies for first lieutenants will be filled by Lieut. Gordon Johnston, who is now a surplus first lieutenant, by his relief from duty in the Signal Corps. There will, in consequence, be only one promotion of a second lieutenant in the Cavalry arm. The first lieutenants to be promoted are Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., and Lieut. Edward A. Sturges, 5th Cav. The second lieutenant to be promoted is Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav. The promotion of these officers is contingent on 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 9th Cav., passing his examination.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Henry Phelps, a distinguished lawyer of New York, for a paper published in another column of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which the question underlying the recent anti-Japanese demonstration in San Francisco is presented with singular force and clearness. That question, it will be remembered, is whether the National Government, in discharging its treaty obligations to Japan, can compel the State of California to admit Japanese pupils into certain of its common schools from which they have been excluded by the local authorities. Mr. Phelps answers this question in the negative, and he supports his reply with citations of law and precedent which are profoundly interesting in view of the present controversy on the Pacific coast. He points out also that so far as the great State of New York is concerned this issue has been determined in accordance with his views of the matter by our highest legal tribunal, and that a State has as much right to provide separate schools for different races as it has to make similar arrangements on account of the sex and age of pupils. Mr. Phelps plainly indicates the limitations of the National authority with regard to institutions which the Constitution leaves under the control of the States, and those institutions, as he proves beyond dispute, include the common schools. The paper of Mr. Phelps is an instructive one, and is especially timely because of its immediate bearing upon the unfortunate complication which has arisen at San Francisco.

Mr. William T. Stead, the London journalist, after interviews with President Fallières and Premier Clemenceau, of France, with regard to the forthcoming peace conference at The Hague, states that the French government will lose no opportunity of asserting in every practical way its adherence and devotion to ideas of peace, but

no member of the Cabinet is prepared to advocate anything like disarmament, either in Army or Navy, feeling convinced that any such weakening of the defensive strength of France would in the long run greatly increase the chances of war. Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, the French delegate to The Hague Tribunal, in conversation with The New York Tribune correspondent, said: "The next Hague conference will be a decisive test for all the governments concerned. Public opinion in Europe and America is now forewarned. It expects results and not shadows. If the governments fail to make adequate preparations for the conference, and thus make it a farce, they will themselves be the first victims of their blunder, for then the extreme parties will gain the day. The coming conference will mark the success or the failure of the governments in the public eye according to whether they make it a really serious work or a mere comedy."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army this week rendered an opinion, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, on the question of the possibility of non-commissioned officers of two companies effecting a transfer without the loss of rank. The opinion will be of considerable interest to the officers of the Army. General Davis said: "There are no restrictions in the Army Regulations in the matter of the transfer of non-commissioned officers from one organization to another in the military establishment. In the absence of such restrictions, it is the opinion of this office that the regulations apply with the same force to the transfer of non-commissioned officers as to privates, and that, under the conditions stated, they can be transferred from one organization to another by the commanders named in Par. 112, A.R. As a non-commissioned officer is appointed upon the recommendation of his company commander, it is presumed that he is regarded by such commander as competent to perform the duties of his office. For that reason, the commander of a company, to which it is proposed to transfer a non-commissioned officer, should be given an opportunity to express his willingness to accept him by an approval of the transfer."

We note some comments upon our proposition with reference to the enlistment of negroes, which are evidently the result of a profound ignorance on the subject of enlistments for the Army which we hasten to enlighten. Except in obedience to the present law providing that there shall be four regiments of colored troops in the Army, men are not required to be enlisted for a particular regiment, but for the mounted service or the foot service. Those enlisted for the mounted service are assigned to the Cavalry or the Field Artillery and those for the foot service to the Coast Artillery or the Infantry. If the present statutes establishing four negro regiments were repealed, colored men would be enlisted at the discretion of the War Department and assigned to such companies or regiments as might be designated. They could then be segregated from the white troops, as they are now in the Army, and as they are to a very considerable extent in the Navy. The experience of the Marine Corps shows that where the law does not compel the enlistment of negroes there is no difficulty concerning them.

"Ex-Attaché," speculating in the New York Tribune, as to what England would do in case her ally, Japan, should become involved in war with the United States, says: "Only in the altogether improbable and inconceivable eventuality of an unprovoked invasion of Japan by the United States, or of American injury to Japan's 'special interests in the said regions,' that is to say, in Eastern Asia and India, could the Mikado invoke the assistance of his ally under the terms of the 1895 treaty of alliance. Were it even to be demanded under such circumstances it is doubtful whether England would respond. For the interests of Great Britain in America are too vast and the ties of kinship too strong to render the people of the mother country willing to jeopardize them for the sake of an alien race, though an allied power."

Many inquiries have been received by the War Department with reference to the probable adoption of a new form of saber for officers and enlisted men in the Army. The Ordnance Department has manufactured 1,030 sabers for enlisted men and 277 for officers, and these will shortly be issued to officers and commands designated by the Military Secretary. Reports on these sabers will not be received by the War Department until January, 1908. Should these reports favor the adoption of the new form of saber, it will require from six months to a year for the Ordnance Department to manufacture a sufficient number for sale to all officers and for issue to all enlisted men. Officers who have not already provided themselves with the regulation saber, are, therefore, justified in doing so.

We publish on page 577 of this issue the letter of the President to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs urging the construction of additional battleships of heavy tonnage and large guns. President Roosevelt has manifestly made a careful study of the subject and, as he explains, has been deeply impressed by the conclusions of Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., in a paper on this subject from which we quoted at length in our issue of Jan. 12. It is gratifying to observe that President Roosevelt awards high praise to Commander Sims for his valuable efforts to improve our naval gunnery.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the line of the Navy, introduced by Representative John W. Weeks on the 14th inst., bears every evidence of most careful preparation, and the greatest possible consideration for the interests of individual officers. It may be said possibly that too much consideration has been given to the so-called vested rights of officers, but we believe that this consideration should be given when possible, and that it can be given now. Should this or a measure which will produce similar effects, and furnish younger flag and commanding officers for our battleships, not be made law at this session, next winter the proposed remedy must be harsher and the consideration possible to give individuals less. It does not require much imagination to see that Congress, after being goaded for years to put the battle fleet in younger hands, and having failed to act, may without a qualm, disregard individual vested rights altogether, and enact legislation solely in the interest of the Government, and looking entirely to the necessity of getting younger admirals and captains.

We are not informed as to the reason for the few changes which have been made in the bill as originally proposed by the Personnel Board and the Navy Department, but they do not affect the principle nor the main objects to be attained by the passage of the act.

The bill does not affect any staff corps and does not concern them, but relates solely and directly to the efficiency of the fleet, and as such should be considered on its merits. This being the most pressing need has been put forward first, unprejudiced by disputed staff and line questions, and it is understood that staff corps and Marine Corps legislation will follow.

For many years the Navy Department and the President have invited the attention of Congress to the Navy's most pressing need. No attention has been given to their suggestions and legislation framed; now a bill is presented which may not be perfect, but which serves the object to be gained with least harm to individuals, and, not unimportant to Congress, saves money over the operation of existing law.

A scrutiny of the bill shows the following main points: Sec. 1. The list of seagoing officers is fixed at 1,500, but no more than an increase of seventy-five shall be made yearly in excess of the number of vacancies normally created each year. In order that the midshipmen now at the Academy shall not be unfavorably affected, a proviso excepts them from the provisions fixing the annual increase. That it is necessary to soon diminish the number entering the Navy from the Academy has been frequently pointed out. The large classes graduating are forming a hump which will prevent those in it from becoming lieutenants until they are about fifty years of age.

Officers who perform engineering duty only are to be additional numbers, including all officers who have been made extra numbers through acts of Congress or war service. All these officers are to be subject to transfer to the reserve list, and officers who perform engineering duty only shall have the same percentage of elimination as the other officers of their grade.

Sec. 2. Three vice admirals are created, the number of rear admirals fixed at twenty are exclusive of extra numbers. For every 8,000 men added to the Navy, another vice admiral is authorized. Vice admirals will retire at sixty-four, and the grade is not to be treated as the next higher grade except for the selection of sea-going vice admirals.

Sec. 3. Directs a redistribution of the line of the Navy below rear admiral according to percentages: captains seven per cent.; commanders, seven per cent.; lieutenant commanders, eighteen per cent., and lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade), and ensign, eighty-eight per cent. This section goes into effect on the passage of the bill and on the 1st day of July, but for six years following the bill, the number of captains and commanders is fixed at ninety, exclusive of extra numbers, and after six years the grades of captain and commander shall be increased to seven per cent. of the whole number of officers, but by not more than five each year. This section would immediately promote about twenty of the senior commanders to captain, and before the elimination feature can go into effect.

Sec. 4. Deals with the method of appointment of the first three vice admirals, provides for a board of five flag officers senior to all rear admirals on the seagoing list. For this board Admiral Dewey and the retired flag officers would be eligible, and the board would submit a list of five rear admirals from whom the three are to be selected. When a vacancy is created in the vice admiral's grade, a board similarly constituted, will recommend three rear admirals from whom one will be selected for promotion to vice admiral. Vice admirals retire at sixty-four.

Sec. 5. Creates the reserve list for shore duty only. Provides for elimination of four rear admirals, either voluntarily or involuntarily, when the average age of the seagoing rear admiral's list is over fifty-nine, and a board is constituted for this purpose.

Sec. 6. Provides for elimination when the ten senior captains who are Naval Academy graduates and are in the order in which they graduated, are over the average of fifty-five, or when the ten senior commanders are over the average age of forty-eight, a board shall designate fifteen per cent. of the captains on the seagoing list for transfer to the reserve list. This provision takes effect on the 30th day of June each year, and is worded so that graduates of the Naval Academy who have been advanced or dropped back, or officers in the grade who were warrant officers shall not be considered in computing the average age. When the senior ten lieutenant commanders, not counting those already mentioned, are over the average age of forty-four, ten per cent. of the commanders of the seagoing list shall be transferred to the reserve list.

Sec. 7. Provides similarly that when the ten senior lieutenants are above the average age of thirty-seven, not counting those excepted in the previous section, that ten per cent. of the lieutenant commanders are to be transferred to the reserve list.

Sec. 8. Provides that all officers in the grades from which elimination or transfers to the reserve list are to be made, shall be permitted to make application for such transfer, but the board is directed to consider such applications and to prepare its list of transfers solely with reference to the fitness of officers and the efficiency of the Service.

Sec. 9. Provides for one promotion on retirement from the reserve list when the officer ranking next above on the seagoing list is promoted to the next higher grade,

for captains and commanders on the reserve list. This provision will keep captains and commanders on the reserve list only until their partner on the seagoing list becomes entitled to promotion. In that way captains and commanders doing shore duty only will have all the advantage of their rank, the same as they would have on the seagoing list, no matter what duty they might be on, and would never serve as junior in rank to anyone to whom they had been senior. The provision is quite different for those officers transferred to the reserve list as lieutenant commander for they retire in that grade when their partner in the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of captain, but such lieutenant commanders may retire voluntarily on half pay in the discretion of the President. This wise provision allows officers who wish to remain on duty and finally retire as lieutenant commanders on three-quarters pay, and permits those who do not wish to serve when their juniors have passed them, to retire earlier on less pay.

Sec. 10. Provides that promotion on the reserve list shall be subject to the present required examinations; also that officers on the reserve list shall not be promoted above the grade of rear admiral.

Sec. 11. Provides that officers not physically able to perform sea duty, but who are able to perform shore duty, shall be transferred to the reserve list. It gives officers who have served more than thirty years, who fail physically for promotion to the next higher grade, the grade in the retired list to which they would have been promoted, but for the physical disability. An excellent provision in this section directs that when a candidate for promotion fails for promotion by reason of professional, mental or moral unfitness, or physical unfitness not in line of duty, the examining board may make anyone of a number of recommendations depending on the length of service and the record of the officer. If the officer has had less than twenty years' service, that he be dropped or retired on furlough pay according to his record. If the service of the officer is between twenty and thirty years, that he be retired with one-half pay or on furlough pay according to his record in the Service. If the officer has had more than thirty years' service that he be retired with one-half the pay of his grade.

Sec. 12. Establishes an office of records of officers in the Bureau of Navigation under a naval officer regularly detailed, the records to be prepared and kept for the use of the boards which convene on June 30 of each year.

Sec. 13. Provides for a minimum of sea service in each grade of the seagoing list to take effect after the first promotion of each officer concerned; in other words, the sea service requirement does not hold in present grades before being promoted. When an officer by reason of sickness or other cause does not have the required sea service, his promotion shall be deferred until he has performed the requisite sea service, and without loss of numbers. The sea service finally required is fifty per cent. for captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders at the time when promotion is due. For lieutenants coming up to promotion to lieutenant commander, the sea service required must be seventy-five per cent. of the total length of service since graduation from the Naval Academy.

Sec. 14. Changes the age of admission to the Naval Academy to be between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. Requires midshipmen to serve one year at sea and then be promoted to ensign after examination; ensigns, after two years' service as such, to be promoted to lieutenant junior grade, and lieutenants junior grade shall be promoted to lieutenant after three years' service as such. It also provides that the present ensigns shall be promoted to lieutenant junior grade without examination, and that the Naval Academy class of 1905 shall be immediately commissioned as ensigns without examination. This section also gives midshipmen, after graduation from the Academy, the benefit of the pension and retirement laws, and provides that the excess of midshipmen, not appointed to the line, a staff corps of the Navy or the Marine Corps, shall be honorably discharged with one year's sea pay.

Sec. 15. Gives the same benefits of law to chief boatswains and chief gunners as are given to boatswains and gunners applying for examination for commissions, and gives boatswains and gunners the increase of ten per cent. now allowed other officers. Provides also that there shall be no decrease in pay suffered by boatswains or gunners who may be or have been promoted to chief boatswain; also gives the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps to chief boatswains and chief gunners, with the rank and precedence provided by existing law.

Sec. 16. Gives the officers and enlisted men of the Navy the same privileges of voluntary retirement at the same ages as officers and men of the Army and Marine Corps, and permits the Secretary of the Navy to place any officer of the Navy on furlough pay at his own request.

Sec. 17. Repeals Sections 8 and 9 of the Personnel law of March 3, 1899, and repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the proposed law.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Other Congressional matters appear on pages 562, 572 and 573 of this issue.

The Senate has passed S.R. 80, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish two 3-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loading cannon, with their carriages, limbers, and accessories, to the State of South Dakota.

The Senate on Jan. 15 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$25 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, C.E., U.S.A.; \$30 to Daniel Loosley, late captain, 23d U.S. Inf.; \$20 to the widow of Bttn. Charles H. Cleaveland, U.S.N.; \$20 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Jackson, 1st U.S. Art., war with Mexico; \$20 to the widow of Capt. Thomas E. Merritt, 24th U.S. Inf.; \$8 to the widow of Hospital Steward Frederick S. Woodward, U.S.A.; and \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., retired.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported without amendment S. 7614, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the U.S. from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898.

Mr. George Hiram Mann, of New York city, has long believed that postage should be free on papers, etc., addressed to enlisted men on duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service, and at his request Senator Carter has introduced a bill, S. 7569, which appears elsewhere, to reduce the rates of postage on such mail matters. Mr. McMorran introduced the bill in the House, as H.R. 24862.

In the Senate, Jan. 11, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, made an able speech, in which in reply to Mr. Foraker he discussed the power of the President under the Articles of War, contending that he has the right to discharge a sol-

dier at any time. He said, in introducing his argument: "The people of this country ought not to be misled by anybody's misapprehension. Public sentiment in this country should always stand by the Chief Magistrate of the land and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy when he is clear in his great office. I conceive that he has been clear in his great office; and that not only has he adhered closely to the precedents of those who have occupied it before him, but has remained clearly within the lines of the Constitution and the Articles of War." Jan. 12, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, made a bitter speech on the Foraker resolution, in which he so savagely assailed the President that he was severely rebuked by Senator Spooner, who made an exceedingly able speech in defense of the President's course in the Brownsville affair. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, in a brief speech, said: "I wish to take issue with the Senator of South Carolina as to many of his utterances that related to the negro and involved the race question. I will do so because I am a Democrat, and as a Democrat by my silence I do not want to be held responsible for what he has said upon this subject, or that it may be supposed at home that I am in sympathy with his views." Mr. Mallory, of Florida, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Clay, of Georgia, Mr. Carmack, of Texas, Mr. Stone, of Missouri, Mr. Heyburn, of Idaho, Mr. Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Money, of Mississippi, also took part in the discussion of the Foraker resolution.

In the Senate on Jan. 14 Mr. Hale said: "Mr. President, I present two very strong and well-written papers upon the question of the size of battleships. As Congress will be confronted with that question during the session, I ask that the two papers presenting the opposite sides, one by Capt. A. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, and the other by Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, United States Navy, may be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. I wish to say to Senators who take an interest in this most important question that the reading of both these papers will be found to be valuable." The papers referred to will be found in the Congressional Record of Jan. 11, page 1069.

During the debate on the Army Appropriation bill Mr. Slayden found opportunity to say a good word for his bill excluding negroes from the Army. He said: "The bill was not offered for buncoube. I proposed it because I am absolutely convinced that it is a measure of reform which must ultimately commend itself to the judgment of the American Congress. I very much regret to say, however, that there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of success. Like many good legislative suggestions, it will probably have to die the death many times before the mind and conscience of a majority can be awakened. It is not my duty, nor is this the time or place, to explain, justify, or condemn the feeling. I merely assert as a fact that mutual race antipathy does exist, that its existence has been recognized by students of the question who have considered it on a plane far above partisan politics, and that it is folly to ignore it in our legislation. If we persist in the folly, we will surely end in disaster. This deep-seated and ineradicable race hostility, which grows daily more acute, is not peculiar to the United States. Although dormant when apart, it is unfailingly developed everywhere by contact and competition. It has written tragic chapters into the history of Asia, Africa and Europe."

The House on Jan. 11 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Capt. Patrick W. Houlihan, 16th U.S. Inf.; \$40 to Alfred A. Stocker, late acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. Henry C. Morgan, 12th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to William H. Anderson, late paymaster, U.S.N.; \$25 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Francis H. Harrington, U.S.M.C.; \$35 to the widow of Major Ezra B. Kirk, U.S.A., retired; and \$35 to the widow of Brig. Gen. William P. Vose, U.S.A., retired.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 7372, to authorize the acceptance by the Secretary of the Navy, as a gift, a sail boat for use of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

ARTILLERY BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The Hull bill, H.R. 17347, separating the Coast Artillery from the Field Artillery and adding to it 6,041 men, was reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 17, without amendment.

Capt. Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps, assistant to the Chief of Artillery, had a hearing before the Committee on the bill, January 11, Hon. J. A. T. Hull is the chair. Captain Hagood stated that General Murray did not object to having the date when he should cease supervision in the bill put forward, except that the passage of the bill might be delayed by an amendment that invited discussion. It was explained that machine guns are omitted from the definition of the distinction between Field and Coast Artillery in par. 4 as they really belong to the Infantry. A table was presented, showing that the passage of the bill would result in an increase of 304 officers and 6,041 men in the Artillery; viz., colonels, 7; lieutenant colonels, 7; majors, 15; captains, 81; first and second lieutenants, each 93; chalcians, 8, and the following enlisted men:

Coast Artillery.—Sergeants major, senior grade; master electricians, 1; engineers, 60; electrician sergeants first and second classes, 48; sergeants major, junior grade, 15; master gunners, 42; firemen, 60; first sergeants, 44; quartermaster sergeants, 44; sergeants, 332; corporals, 528; mechanics, 88; cooks, 88; musicians, 88; privates, 3,433; bandsmen, 112. Total enlisted force, 5,043.

Field Artillery.—Sergeants major, regimental, 6; quartermaster sergeants, regimental, 6; commissary sergeants regimental, 6; sergeants major, battalion, 12; quartermaster sergeants, battalion, 12; color sergeants, 12; bandsmen, 168; first sergeants, 6; quartermaster sergeants, 6; stable sergeants, 6; chief mechanics, 30; sergeants, 36; corporals, 72; mechanics, 24; cooks, 48; musicians, 12; privates, 530. Total enlisted force, 998.

When our defenses here and in the islands are completed, 2,277 officers and 55,810 men will be required for one relief, or 1,563 officers and 35,789 more than the total provided for by this bill. Captain Hagood stated that there was no such relation between the number of officers and the men in the Artillery as in the Cavalry and Infantry. There could be, for example, but one officer in a mortar pit when there were 77 men and a single officer in a range finding station.

The proportion of colonels and lieutenant colonels under the new bill will be the same in Field and Coast Artillery, but the Coast Artillery will have three majors to two in the Field Artillery; fifteen captains to eleven, and fifteen first and fifteen second lieutenants to thirteen. Up to the grade of major the promotion will be slower than in the other arms and after that more rapid.

Asked as to the reasons for the shortage in men in the

Coast Artillery, Captain Hagood explained that after the men had learned all about electricity, mechanics and mechanism, they could get far better pay in civil life, so that they are willing to do almost anything to get out of the Service, many of them asking the privilege of buying out. Men would show offers they had received of \$50, \$75 and even \$125 a month. An engineer sergeant gets \$34 a month; an artillery sergeant \$18. The men think that the work required of them is out of proportion to their compensation. At Fortress Monroe, just prior to the maneuvers, one company lost in one month forty men, some of them the most valuable men, by the refusal to re-enlist, so that one of the best companies in the Service had its efficiency reduced to nothing.

In the Artillery there are now between thirty-five and forty vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant. Of the 1,199 guns in the fortifications only 390 have troops regularly assigned to them for drill, and the others are simply cleaned and oiled, putting on the men in charge of the guns in service the additional hardship of extra work in keeping in order those not in use.

We have between 5,500 and 6,000 miles of coast line in the United States guarded by 68 forts in 27 different harbors. Men trained in team work will make one hit in every forty-three seconds at a range of between four and five miles. If such a company were divided in two and each filled up with recruits, after two or three weeks of drill they might be able to shoot well every ten minutes. The gun companies are now drawn upon for men for submarine mine defenses. If this bill passes we can man all of the mines and 38 per cent. of the guns. We now have mounted, or under manufacture, 376 mortars, 105 12-inch guns, 133 10-inch guns, 99 8-inch guns, and 587 guns of 6 inches and less. Some of these are intended for the insular possessions. On fortifications and their armament and equipment \$76,000,000 has been spent. In addition \$50,000,000 has been expended for sites, arsenals, gun factories, foundries, powder factories, care and maintenance, and other items covered by the Fortification bill. Mr. Prince figured out that it would require \$40,000,000 annually to maintain a force of 40,000 artillerymen. If this bill were carried out the Field Artillery would have 144 guns or 36 four-gun batteries, an increase of 24 guns. China has 254 guns, Japan 1,000. The extra cost of the proposed increase of Artillery for the first year will be \$1,689,615. It will not increase the maximum force of the Army, which is now 100,000.

SERVICE PENSION BILL.

The following bill was passed by the Senate Jan. 11: S. 976.—A bill granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and in the war with Mexico. Be it enacted, etc. That any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of sixty-two years or over, shall upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of sixty-two years, \$12 per month; seventy years, \$15 per month; seventy-five years or over, \$20 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are sixty-two years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act, and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: Provided, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: Provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act. Sec. 2. That rank in the Service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 3. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions or securing any pension under this act.

The bill originally read "War of the Rebellion," but objection being made to this by southern members, this was changed to "Civil War." Mr. Money thought it should be "War between the States."

TO REORGANIZE Q.M. DEPARTMENT.

The draft of a proposed bill for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army has been prepared in the War Department and will be sent to Congress for consideration. The Secretary of War has expressed the opinion that a reorganization of this Department is necessary, and some steps along this line will certainly be taken if Congress so authorizes. The proposed bill was the subject of an investigation in the office of the Quartermaster General by the Equipment Board in 1904. It embodies all the good features which have been advanced for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department and contains a specific provision for the detail of one-half the number of captains only in the Quartermaster's Department. The bill follows:

An act to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

Be it enacted, etc. That the Quartermaster's Department shall consist of one Quartermaster General with the rank of brigadier general; nine quartermasters with the rank of colonel; fifteen quartermasters with the rank of lieutenant colonel; thirty quartermasters with the rank of major; ninety quartermaster sergeants as now authorized by law: Provided, That all vacancies in the grade of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, created or caused by this act, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority as now prescribed by law.

See. 2. That details to the Quartermaster's Department, under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, may be made from the Army at large or from the grade of captain or first lieutenant: Provided, That details to the Quartermaster's Department under the provisions of the said act shall be limited to the grade of captain, and that the number so detailed to the grade of captain shall not exceed one-half of the total number of captains: Provided further, That no officer shall be so detailed except upon the recommendation of a board of officers of the Quartermaster's Department: Provided further, That all vacancies in the grade of captain in excess of those to be filled by detail shall be filled by permanent appointment from the Army at large from the grade of captain or first lieutenant upon the recommendation of a board of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, after such examination as the President may prescribe which shall be open to competition: Provided further, That officers appointed to permanent commissions or holding permanent commissions in the Quartermaster's Department shall be promoted by seniority in the several grades as now provided by law.

The Quartermaster's Department as now organized consists of six colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, twenty ma-

jors and sixty captains. It will, therefore, be seen that the proposed bill makes an increase in the Department of three colonels, six lieutenant colonels, ten majors and thirty captains. There are now on duty in the Quartermaster's Department, in excess of the regular establishment, one major, twenty-five captains and fifty-one lieutenants, making a total of seventy-seven officers. This number consists of officers detailed from the line in the Army on special duty of various kinds pertaining to this Department, such as quartermasters in charge of construction work, commanding transports, inspection of supplies and assistants to chief and depot quartermasters. A number of the officers so detailed are performing duties pertaining to other branches of the Army, but a large percentage of them are entirely separated from their duties in connection with the line. It will be seen, therefore, that this proposed increase gives a total of twenty-eight officers less than the number detailed on special duty in the Quartermaster's Department from the line of the Army.

TEST OF REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS.

Members of the board, of officers of which Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., is president, appointed to conduct tests of revolvers and automatic pistols at the Springfield Armory, Mass., have already commenced the tests, which will be of the most thorough nature. A program of the tests for the automatic pistols will be found on page 577 of this issue. So far the following arms have been presented to the board for trial:

Two automatic pistols by W. B. Knoble, two automatic pistols by Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., one automatic pistol by Savage Arms Co., two revolvers by Smith & Wesson, two revolvers by Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Co., one White-Merrill unpatented automatic pistol.

One Luger automatic pistol, also one Luger pistol of the same character adapted to the Frankford Arsenal Gen. Cal. 45 cartridge; one Webley-Scott automatic revolver. This is an English arm. The Webley-Scott pistol was withdrawn after the test rules to which the makers were to be submitted had been made known.

The Ross Rifle Co., of Quebec, will present a pistol and revolver. Sir Charles Ross is well known to Army boards. The Savage Arms Co. protests that the experimental Frankford cal. 45 cartridges are ununiform as to lengths of cartridge case. Mr. E. H. Searle, of Southampton, Mass., is the inventor of the Savage automatic; Mr. J. Chester White, of the White-Merrill Arms Co., is from Chelsea, Mass.; Mr. W. B. Knoble has no representative before the board.

The board on Jan. 15 made a request to the Ordnance Department for 100 automatic pistol cartridges with charges, to give reduction of twenty-five per cent. from prescribed pressure, one hundred to give reduction of fifteen per cent., one hundred to give reduction of ten per cent., and one hundred to give addition of twenty-five per cent. Also fifty revolver cartridges to give addition of twenty-five per cent.

PAY OF NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the additional rates of pay given to enlisted men in the Navy by General Order No. 34, which republished an Executive order dated Nov. 27, 1906, are not contrary to law, and should be paid to men enlisting after Nov. 27, 1906. In a long decision, in which the Comptroller goes very thoroughly into decisions of the courts which might have a possible bearing on this matter, and his own decisions of the past, he finally decides that the payment of the additional rates of pay to enlisted men for re-enlistments is entirely legal. This is an important decision, so we publish in full the latter part of it:

Sec. 1569 of the Revised Statutes provides that the pay to be allowed enlisted men of the Navy shall be fixed by the President, within the limitations prescribed by said section, and that he may change the same from time to time as he deems just and proper. Congress, by said Sec. 16 of the Navy Personnel act, has provided that to the rates thus established by the President, the enlisted men shall, in addition, receive an increase of \$1.36 per month for each continuous re-enlistment. Congress having undertaken to provide for continuous service pay, the general authority of the President to fix the pay of enlisted men in the Navy was modified to that extent, but to that extent only. G.O. No. 34, now under consideration, does not attempt to provide for continuous service pay, but does undertake to provide for pay based on length of service or longevity pay. The main purpose of the statute providing for continuous service pay was to encourage immediate re-enlistment, while that of G.O. No. 34 was to establish higher rates of pay for trained men. The order is, in purpose and effect, the fixing of different amounts as the pay of men having the same rating, the amount depending, as to each man, upon the time he has served in the Navy. The complete control, given to him by Sec. 1569, Revised Statutes, over the pay of enlisted men, certainly justifies the President in establishing more than one amount as the pay of a rating. If he may fix the pay of a firman, first-class at \$35 per month, he may also fix the amounts to be paid in that rating at \$35, \$40 and \$43, as is done by Order No. 34, and allow the amount of \$40 to those of that rating having four years' experience under the conditions stated in the order, and the amount of \$43 to those of that rating having eight years' experience. Their period of former experience must necessarily be the period immediately preceding the last enlistment, but may have been at any time continuous re-enlistment not being required. In addition to the pay so fixed by the President, the men are entitled to the \$1.36 per month allowed by the act of 1899, if they come within its terms, as to re-enlistment within four months, etc.

The Comptroller's decision is 8 Con. Dec., 227, was, as hereinbefore shown, upon an order which purported to give more than \$1.36 per month for continuous service. That decision, I think, is correct; but the principle is not applicable to the present order because the latter does not purport to, and in effect does not, cover the same subject as was covered by the act of 1899. For that reason I am of the opinion that the order is a proper exercise of the power of the Executive, not being in conflict with the law.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that the said enlisted men, if qualified under the terms of the order, should be paid the higher rates of pay provided for, that is \$5 per month in addition to \$1.36 more than the lowest pay of the rating.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Requisition for reconnaissance outfits for machine gun platoons having been received from the commander of a machine gun platoon, it was disapproved, as it was not contemplated such articles would be needed by machine gun platoons.

Request was received from a retired lieutenant colonel on college duty that Congress be asked to extend existing laws so as to give him the full pay and allowances of his grade. As Congress has fully considered this question and has expressly limited the pay and allowances to those of

a major, it was deemed inexpedient to request reconsideration.

Suggestion having been made that collar and hat ornaments for Service uniform be no longer prescribed, as they are usually detached and lost, are expensive and are no longer needed inasmuch as an identification tag is now prescribed, it was decided that the identification badge does not answer as a substitute for the insignia indicating the organization to which the wearer belongs and that these insignia are still necessary for purposes of discipline.

Question arose whether recruits should be given credit for the initial clothing allowance at the first settlement after enlistment. It was decided that wherever an account is opened the initial allowance should be credited.

THE ANNUAL NAVY REGISTER.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has completed the annual Navy Register, but owing to delays at the Printing Office it is not probable that the book will be ready for distribution much before March 1. The Register will show George Dewey as the Admiral of the Navy. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans is the senior officer in his grade and Rear Admiral W. H. Emory is the junior. The senior captain is George A. Bicknell; the junior, Capt. R. H. Galt. The following are the senior and junior officers, as shown by the Navy Register, in the various grades: Commanders.—V. L. Cottman, John H. Gibbons; lieutenant commander, Thomas Snowden, Martin E. Trench; Lieut. W. K. Gise, L. J. Wallace. There are no lieutenants, junior grade, in the line of the Navy at this time. Ensigns, H. G. S. Wallace, Charles S. Joyce; midshipmen, Hugo Frankenberger, Carl T. Osburn; medical directors, A. F. Price, E. Z. Derr; medical inspectors, P. M. Rixey, J. C. Byrnes; surgeons, A. C. H. Russell, J. S. Taylor; passed assistant surgeons, R. W. Plummer, B. H. Dorsey; assistant surgeons, H. F. Hull, James T. Duhigg; pay directors, Lawrence G. Boggs, L. C. Keer; pay inspectors, R. T. M. Ball, Samuel McGowan; paymasters, Harry A. Dent, George P. Auld; passed assistant paymasters, A. M. Pippin, Reginald Spear; assistant paymasters, W. L. F. Simonpietri, John H. Knapp. The chaplains in the new Register remain exactly the same as in the July Register of 1906. The list of professors of mathematics is the same except that Henry E. Smith and D. M. Garrison are at the head of the list of professors with the rank of lieutenant. Naval constructors.—Capt. Joseph H. Linnard is the senior captain; Lloyd Banks, the senior commander; T. F. Kuhm, the senior lieutenant commander; W. P. Robert, the senior lieutenant. The senior assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant is W. G. DuBose, and the senior assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, is John W. Woodruff. The following officers in the Civil Engineer Corps are respectively senior in their grades: Capt. U. S. G. White, Comdr. R. E. Peary, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Menocal, Lieut. Charles W. Parks and Asst. Civil Engr. C. D. Thurber, with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

The commandant of the Marine Corps is Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, the adjutant and inspector, is the senior in his department of the Marine Corps; Col. Frank L. Denny, quartermaster, is the senior in his department, and Col. G. C. Goodloe is the senior in the Pay Department of the Marine Corps. The Register shows the following officers the senior in their respective grades: Col. Allan C. Kelton, Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmann, Major Joseph H. Pendleton, Capt. Thomas S. Borden, 1st Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, and 2d Lieut. John Newton.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Columbus (Ohio) papers report that Sergt. James Lynch, of the 10th Company of instruction at Columbus Barracks, is under arrest in his quarters, under general court-martial charges, said to have been preferred by Major E. F. Glenn, commanding officer of the post, because the Sergeant disobeyed his order to attend Catholic church services Sunday, Jan. 6. The following orders are quoted:

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1906.

Memorandum: Catholic mass will be celebrated in the school room over the mess hall next Sunday, the 30th instant, at 7:30 a.m. All are invited to attend. The senior non-commissioned officer, who is a Catholic, of each company and the hospital, will assemble all Catholic members of their organization and march them to the school room at the appointed time on Sunday morning. All Catholics not engaged with other duties will attend.

By order of Major Glenn.

W. A. BURNSIDE, Capt., 14th Inf., Adjutant.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1907.

Memorandum: The orders concerning Catholic mass for Dec. 28, 1906, are repeated and will be observed for Sunday, Jan. 6, 1907.

By order of Major Glenn.

W. A. BURNSIDE, Capt., 14th Inf., Adjutant.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1907.

On Sunday, the 13th instant, all recruits who are Catholics will be marched to Catholic mass at the usual hour by a non-commissioned officer of the company. Members of the permanent party who are Catholics, will also attend mass unless excused by their company commanders. The latter will be liberal in excusing soldiers of the permanent party who may not desire to attend. In case no non-commissioned officer, who is a Catholic, is able to march the recruits to the service, some other will be detailed, but he need not attend the service.

By order of Major Glenn.

W. A. BURNSIDE, Capt., 14th Inf., Adjutant.

According to the report Sergeant Lynch, who is a Catholic, took his company to the church door but declared he would not enter, saying that he was a free American citizen and that religion cannot be forced upon anyone. Sergeant Lynch has certainly assumed a serious responsibility, but it may well be questioned whether the orders quoted above are "lawful" ones. Article 52, A.W., is based upon the English article of war making attendance upon divine service compulsory. This was modified when adopted for our Service so as to make such attendance permissive. Major Glenn is an excellent officer and one so well instructed in law that it would be interesting to learn where he finds his authority for issuing the orders ascribed to him.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Contracts for the four additional French battleships included in the naval program for 1907, which were authorized just before New Year's, have been placed, and France now has six large battleships under construction. They are to be named the Danton, Mirabeau, Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet and Vergniaud. The new battleships will be of 18,350 tons displacement and have turbine engines of 22,500 horsepower, capable of developing with

four propellers a speed of nineteen knots. The ships will have a capacity for 2,000 tons of coal, giving them a radius of action at ten knots of 8,130 miles. Each will have a complement of thirty-one officers and 630 men.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Glacier, one of the flotilla that towed the drydock Dewey from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines, has written an account of that remarkable undertaking for the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, which is full of interest. The distance covered during the voyage was 13,089 miles, the time occupied was 150 days and nine hours, the daily speed average was 87.03 miles, and the coal consumed en route by the Dewey, and the towing flotilla consisting of the Glacier, the Brutus and the Caesar, amounted to 12,961 tons, costing \$58,070. If it shall ever be necessary to build another great dock in the United States and tow it to a port in our insular possessions the following from Commander Bennett's article will be of interest to those charged with its construction: "The greatest obstacle to towing that we encountered was in the structure of the dock itself in presenting a perfectly square wall-like surface to be dragged through the water and against head seas. Inasmuch as the law authorizing its construction specified that it was for use in the Philippine Islands, 12,000 miles from where it was built, it is strange that such a long voyage would be the first event in its history. Similar floating docks have been built with V-shaped or rounded ends to facilitate towing, and others have been taken to sea provided with false bows for the same purpose. Had this dock been fitted with sea-going ends or bows I may say with absolute certainty that the voyage to the Philippines would have been accomplished in two months less time and with much less risk of losing the dock; that thousands of dollars worth of towing gear destroyed by hard service would never have been used; that many more thousands of dollars worth of coal would not have been burned, and that the officers and men of the towing squadron would have been spared much anxiety, physical hardship, and, at times, actual peril. This, at least, is my belief after having seen the square-ended obstinate structure dragged by main strength, through fair weather and foul, across one hundred and ninety-seven degrees of the earth's longitude."

The German cruiser Panther passed in at Cape Henry, Va., Jan. 13, for Newport News for repairs. The cruiser is attached to the German West India fleet.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department will give a contract to the American and British Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., for forty 3-inch guns and mounts, Mark V, with sights and accessories and spare parts, complete. The Bureau has been given authority by the Secretary of the Navy for the manufacture of twelve experimental buoys, to be used in planting mines. Heretofore in buoying positions, difficulty has been experienced in buoying the exact positions of the anchor, owing to the unequal depths over the mine field and to not making the proper allowance for state of tide. In those cases of much rise and fall in tide, if the mines are not laid shortly after the laying of the buoys there is a considerable amount of error due to necessary drift line.

The following was the degree of completion on Jan. 1, 1907, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships.—Nebraska, 98 per cent; Connecticut, 100 (completed); with the exception of trials of machinery which have been postponed in order to meet the exigencies of the Service); Vermont, 97.5; Kansas, 96.9; Minnesota, 98.5; Mississippi, 70.68; Idaho, 66.78; New Hampshire, 60.8; South Carolina, 5.08; Michigan, 3.01. Armored cruisers.—California, 97.4; South Dakota, 94.8; North Carolina, 69.16; Montana, 63.59. Protected cruisers.—Milwaukee, 99.96. Trainingships.—Cumberland, 99.9; Intrepid. Scout cruisers.—Chester, 59.42; Birmingham, 56.6; Salem, 56.5. Submarines torpedoboats.—No. 90; No. 10, 82.7; No. 11, 92; No. 12, 81.1.

The gunboat Machias, which was wrecked at the Pensacola Navy Yard during the severe cyclone of a few months ago and was raised recently, is only to be patched up for the present. The Secretary of the Navy has directed that a complete estimate be made of the cost of putting the Machias into serviceable condition. If the expenditure would be too great the work will probably not be done at all.

The retirement of Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee this week created no promotions in the Navy, as he was an additional number in his grade.

The Cleveland, which has been stationed in the waters of the West Indies, has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be given certain minor repairs.

After the supplyship Celtic has completed her duty in connection with the disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, she will be relieved as supplyship of the Atlantic Fleet by the Glacier, which is now being loaded at the New York Navy Yard. The Celtic is to be put in reserve.

Chief Naval Constr. Washington L. Capps has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy a new plan for the decking and repairing of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, which he proposes shall first be put into effect next spring. Chief Constructor Capps has recommended that the ships of each division of the fleet be sent to the navy yards simultaneously. He proposes that one of the four ships of the division shall be sent to each of the following navy yards: Boston, New York, League Island and Norfolk. The adoption of this plan would necessitate a reassignment of the vessels in the divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, as under the present assignment there are two battleships which have to be sent to the same yard for docking and repairing.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VEHICLES OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.
Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.
First Division.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin G. Pendleton. Arrived Jan. 17 at Kingston, Jamaica, with medical aid and stores for sufferers from the disaster. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns, Capt. William Swift.

Arrived Jan. 14 at the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.
Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Second Squadron.
Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

Third Division.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Jan. 7 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived Jan. 17 at Kingston, Jamaica, with medical aid and stores for sufferers from the disaster. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Third Squadron.

Fifth Division.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Sixth Division.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Arrived Jan. 17 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived Jan. 17 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Squadron.

Seventh Division.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Eighth Division.

PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Jan. 17 at the navy yard, New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander. Send mail for flotilla (except Hopkins), in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived Jan. 16 at Kingston, Jamaica, with medical aid and stores for sufferers for disaster.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla. STRINGHAM, T.B., Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

WILKES, T.B., Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

BLAKELEY, T.B., Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

DELONG, T.B., Lieut. William S. Miller. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

STOCKTON, T.B., Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Jan. 6 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mary Island, Cal. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived Jan. 12 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fourth Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whittle. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.

Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 6 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson.

At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in reserve Jan. 12. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Frank R. McCreary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in commission Jan. 12.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, G., 8 guns. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PANAY, G., 5 guns. Midshipman Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Placed in commission Jan. 12.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman Joseph V. Organ. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABRENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. Arrived Jan. 12 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.

BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Dec. 29 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Jan. 9 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bttn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. William K. Giese. At the navy yard, New York.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GLACIER. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 11 from Baltimore, Md., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IRONQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. Sailed Jan. 14 from Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sistrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 8 guns. Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived Jan. 18 at Beaufort, N.C. Address there.

WOLVERINE, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Bnn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

TOEPOD FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.

At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpodoboats Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin.

TOEPOD VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MORRIS. Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

STILETTO (wooden torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. DeFree. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeet, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, New York; R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Peacock, Guantnamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Sioux, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Wabash, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorothée, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, O.; Minotaur, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Missionon, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Furitan, Washington, D.C.; Sandova, Buffalo, N.Y.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantnamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Capt. Corwin P. Rees. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk. Albany, at Puget Sound. Nanah, at Cavite. Nashville, at Boston. Nero, at New York. Alert, at Mare Island. Annapolis, at Mare Island. Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H. Calamianes, at Cavite. Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Constitution, at Boston. Craven, at Newport. Culgoa, at New York. Dahlberg, at Newport. Detroit, at Boston. Frolic, at Cavite. General Alava, at Cavite. Gloucester, at Pensacola. Panay, at Cavite. Panther, at League Island. Petrel, at Mare Island. Perry, at Mare Island. Pike, Mare Island, Cal. Plunger, at New York. Surg. C. J. Decker to duty on Franklin, Norfolk, Va.

Goldsborough, at Puget Sd. Ranger, at Cavite. Grampus, Mare Island, Cal. Relief, at Mare Island. Isl. de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H. Isl. de Luzon, at Pensacola. Katahdin, at League Isl. Lawrence, at League Island. Lawton, at Mare Island. Leyte, at Cavite. McKee, at Newport. Machias, at Pensacola. Manile, at Mare Island, Cal. Maribhead, at Mare Island. Mariviles, at Cavite. Massachusetts, at New York. Vicksburg, at Mare Island. Vixen, at Pensacola. Wheeling, at Puget Sound. Mindoro, at Cavite. Wyoming, at Mare Island. Monteray, at Cavite. Talbot, at Annapolis. Terror, at League Island. Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H. Vicksburg, at Mare Island. Vixen, at Pensacola. Wheeling, at Puget Sound. Wyoming, at Mare Island. Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H. Montgomery, at League Isl.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboat.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 11.—Ensign R. P. McCullough discharged treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to the Ohio.

P.A. Surg. J. H. Holloway detached duty at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty with Navy Recruiting Party No. 4.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Block resignation accepted, to take effect from Jan. 13, 1907.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach detached duty in the Bureau of Finance and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1907.

War. Mach. H. Smith to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Vermont and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

War. Mach. G. Mellen, retired, discharged treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk J. W. Oddie resignation as paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted, to take effect from Jan. 11, 1907.

JAN. 12.—Capt. C. P. Perkins to duty as assistant to the commandant of the Pacific Naval District, Berkeley, Cal.

Lieut. I. F. Landis to home and wait orders.

Midshipman F. X. Glynn to Kearsarge, via the Ohio.

Chief Gun. C. H. Sheldon detached duty at navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to the Milwaukee.

War. Mach. A. Cottrell to duty at Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk F. H. Ramsay appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Ohio.

JAN. 13.—SUNDAY.

JAN. 14.—Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Davis to duty as inspector of equipment, works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cole detached duty as inspector of equipment, works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., etc.; to duty in connection with the fitting out of Kansas, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

P.A. Surg. C. H. DeLancy detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and granted sick leave of absence for three months.

Paymr. J. Irwin, Jr., discharged treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and granted sick leave of absence for one month.

Asst. Paymr. W. L. F. Simonpietri detached duty as assistant to the pay officer of the yard, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as pay officer of Supply, Naval Station, Guam, L.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1907.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Little detached Scorpion; to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mass.

Asst. Paymr. L. N. Wertebaker detached Supply, Naval Station, Guam, L.I.; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Gun. E. D. Gould to duty at navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Carp. A. Tucker detached Nevada; to Florida.

Paymr. Clerk R. P. Smith appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board U.S.S. Supply, Naval Station, Guam, L.I., revoked.

JAN. 15.—Lieut. M. Joyce detached Ohio; to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack detached Ohio; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. R. Miller detached Ohio; to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Surg. C. P. Bagg detached duty at Naval Station, Guam, L.I.; to home and wait orders.

A.A. Surg. G. G. Hart detached duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to the Albatross.

Asst. Paymr. F. Baldwin detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to the Scorpion.

Asst. Paymr. N. B. Farwell to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York.

Chief Btsn. A. F. Benson detached duty at navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Ohio.

Paymr. Clerk F. C. Colville appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Tacoma.

JAN. 16.—Lieut. I. E. Bass to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign W. J. Giles detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the Dolphin.

Surg. F. E. McCullough detached Albatross; to duty at Naval Station, Guam, L.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1907.

Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink to duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Paymr. H. A. Wise, Jr., detached duty as pay officer of ships, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker to duty as pay officer and commissary officer of ships and commissary officer of enlisted men, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

War. Mach. E. A. Salvador to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mate A. E. Moore detached Fish Hawk; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Surg. C. N. Steele appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.

Paymr. Clik. B. V. Trentlein appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on the Wilmington revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Jan. 17, 1907.

Midshipman F. G. Blasdel detached Baltimore; to the Chancery.

Midshipman E. G. Oberlin detached Barry; to the Baltimore.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman detached Pennsylvania; to the Baltimore.

Surg. J. C. Thompson detached Cincinnati; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

P.A. Surg. A. E. Peck detached Concord; to Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

A. Surg. F. E. Sellers detached Mohican; to the Cincinnati.

A. Surg. R. E. Stoops detached Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.; to the Concord.

JAN. 17.—Capt. R. H. Galt commissioned a captain Dec. 11, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. L. McNamee commissioned a lieutenant commander June 12, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Lang commissioned a lieutenant commander Dec. 25, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench commissioned a lieutenant commander Jan. 1, 1907.

Med. Inspr. C. T. Hibbett detached duty on Franklin, Norfolk; to duty at Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.

Surg. C. E. Riggs detached duty on Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco; to duty with marine legation guard, Pekin, China, sailing Feb. 21.

Surg. C. J. Decker to duty on Franklin, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. J. S. Taylor detached duty with marine legation guard, Pekin, China; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. F. G. Abeken detached duty at Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.; to duty at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surgs. R. J. Straeten and J. T. Dubigg were appointed assistant surgeons from Dec. 20, 1906.

P.A. Paymr. J. R. Hornberger commissioned a passed assistant paymaster Feb. 17, 1907.

Chief Btsn. G. B. Hendry detached Wabash, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Washington.

Chief Carp. F. H. Proble detached Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Carp. A. D. Moseley to Nevada, Naval Academy.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith to duty as assistant to inspector of machinery, New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Paymr. Clik. H. E. Brown resignation as paymaster's clerk, accepted Jan. 30.

Paymr. Clik. E. Priesig resignation as paymaster's clerk accepted Jan. 22.

Paymr. Clik. R. R. Bolles appointment as fleet paymaster's clerk; duty on West Virginia, approved.

Paymr. Clik. S. H. Knowles appointment as paymaster's clerk, duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 10.—First Lieut. Edward A. Greene granted thirty days' leave from and including Jan. 11, 1907.

JAN. 11.—Capt. Henry C. Davis from marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and from 1st Provisional Regiment of marines, Island of Cuba, and to duty in command of marine detachment on U.S.S. Ohio.

First Lieut. Cleburne McCauley from marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla., and to U.S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., for treatment.

JAN. 12.—Capt. Henry C. Davis order Jan. 11, 1907, revoked, and proceed to marine barracks, Washington, D.C., resume duties there, and hold himself in readiness to command marine detachment on U.S.S. Ohio.

JAN. 14.—Capt. James C. Breckenridge when discharged from treatment in U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to proceed, via U.S.S. Glacier to U.S.S. Iowa, and resume duties in command of marine detachment on board Iowa.

Capt. Frank J. Schwable, A.Q.M., order of Jan. 5, 1907, to duty as post quartermaster, marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., revoked.

Capt. Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty as quartermaster and acting paymaster of the marine battalion stationed at Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Capt. Frank J. Schwable, A.Q.M., granted leave from Feb. 1 to 28, 1907, both inclusive.

Capt. Frank J. Schwable, A.Q.M., detached on March 1, 1907, from depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa., and to temporary duty as post quartermaster at marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 16.—First Lieut. Charles F. Williams proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D.C., and report to brigadier general, commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 10.—Capt. H. D. Smith granted thirty days' leave. Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. D. P. Foley directed to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

JAN. 11.—Capt. Worth G. Ross directed to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

JAN. 14.—Capt. D. P. Foley directed to proceed to Tompkins Cove, N.Y., in connection with launching of No. 14, R.C.S., on Jan. 16.

JAN. 15.—Capt. Worth G. Ross directed to proceed to Tompkins Cove, N.Y., to be present at the launching of No. 14, R.C.S.

First Lieut. F. C. Billard directed to accompany Worth G. Ross to Tompkins Cove, in connection with launching of No. 1

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

We reported last week the changes made in the Army Appropriation bill by the House previous to its passage Jan. 10. In addition to the amendments reported the following were made: The words "for the construction, operation and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions" were stricken out. Also the following:

Provided, That hereafter fuel may be furnished to commissioned officers on the active list by the Quartermaster's Department, for the actual use of such officers only, at the rate of three dollars per cord for standard oak wood, or at an equivalent rate for other kinds of fuel, the amount so furnished to each to be limited to the officer's actual personal necessities as certified to by him.

For converting muzzle-loading field guns to breech-loading guns for saluting purposes, and for necessary mounts for the same, \$5,250.

The following appropriations were added:

For the construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in the district of Alaska, to be expended under the direction of the board of road commissioners described in section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 27, 1905, and to be expended conformably to the provisions of said act, \$250,000, to remain available until expended.

For reconstruction and repair of the power house pertaining to the general hospital on the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco Cal., \$30,000; provided further, that the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for the treatment of tuberculosis, shall be opened to the treatment of the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The appropriations in detail are shown below. The bill went to the Senate Jan. 11 and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. We shall watch its progress and report the final conclusion upon it.

	Estimate.	Amount recommended.
Contingencies of the Army.	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Army War College.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Contingencies, Chief of Staff.	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States service schools.	25,000.00	20,000.00
Contingent expenses, mil. dep'ts.	7,500.00	7,500.00
Schools sub. defense, incid. exp's.	8,000.00	8,000.00
Material for use of instruction.	900.00	900.00
Special apparatus for electricity.	3,400.00	3,400.00
Special apparatus for school.	2,700.00	2,700.00
Purchase and binding of books.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Signal Service expenses.	200,000.00	200,000.00
Pay of officers of the line.	5,368,100.00	5,368,100.00
Length of service.	1,075,000.00	1,075,000.00
Pay of enlisted men.	9,424,442.25	9,000,000.00
Length of service.	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
Engineer's battalion.	269,604.00	269,604.00
Length of service.	33,000.00	33,000.00
Ordnance Department.	174,372.00	174,372.00
Length of service.	46,000.00	46,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.	81,600.00	81,600.00
Length of service.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Subsistence Department.	81,600.00	81,600.00
Length of service.	16,000.00	16,000.00
Artillery electricians.	63,300.00	63,300.00
Length of service.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Signal Corps:		
Master electrician.	32,400.00	32,400.00
First-class sergeants.	71,280.00	71,280.00
Sergeants.	58,752.00	58,752.00
Cooks.	5,760.00	5,760.00
Corporals.	37,440.00	37,440.00
First-class privates.	112,608.00	112,608.00
Length of service.	26,208.00	26,208.00
Hospital Corps.	783,360.00	783,360.00
Length of service.	87,000.00	87,000.00
Clerks, messengers, and laborers.	329,040.00	329,040.00
Military Secretary's Department.	76,500.00	76,500.00
Length of service.	24,000.00	22,000.00
Inspector General's Department.	50,500.00	50,500.00
Length of service.	16,000.00	16,000.00
Engineers.	387,800.00	387,800.00
Length of service.	90,000.00	90,000.00
Ordnance Department.	191,000.00	175,000.00
Length of service.	37,500.00	37,500.00
Quartermaster's Department.	223,500.00	223,500.00
Length of service.	59,000.00	59,000.00
Subsistence Department.	132,000.00	132,000.00
Length of service.	28,000.00	28,000.00
Medical Department.	679,000.00	679,000.00
Length of service.	92,000.00	92,000.00
Pay Department.	128,000.00	128,000.00
Length of service.	26,000.00	26,000.00
J.A. General's Department.	40,000.00	40,000.00
Length of service.	7,000.00	7,000.00
Signal Corps.	94,800.00	94,800.00
Length of service.	19,000.00	19,000.00
Insular affairs.	5,500.00	5,500.00
Retired officers.	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
Length of service.	892,000.00	392,000.00
Retired enlisted men.	900,000.00	900,000.00
Hospital matrons.	9,000.00	9,000.00
Superintendent nurse corps.	1,800.00	1,800.00
Nurses.	55,020.00	55,020.00
Veterinarians.	58,500.00	58,500.00
Length of service.	6,000.00	6,000.00
Dental surgeons.	56,160.00	56,160.00
Contract surgeons.	360,000.00	300,000.00
Paymaster's clerks.	138,788.03	138,788.03
Paymaster's messengers.	16,000.00	16,000.00
Expenses paymaster's clerks.	17,000.00	17,000.00
Expenses of couriers-martial.	30,000.00	30,000.00
Officer public bldgs. and grounds.	1,000.00	1,000.00
Commutation quarters.	418,000.00	418,000.00
Travel allowance on discharge.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Clothing on discharge.	800,000.00	800,000.00
Soldiers' deposits.	100,000.00	100,000.00
Translator.	1,800.00	1,800.00
Expert accountant.	2,500.00	2,500.00
Extra-duty pay.	8,432.00	8,000.00
Mileage to officers.	550,000.00	500,000.00
Additional 20% to enlisted men.	575,000.00	575,000.00
Additional 10% to officers.	210,000.00	210,000.00
Computer artillery board.	2,500.00	2,500.00
Exchange.	500.00	500.00
Subsistence, etc., Nat. Guard.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Porto Rico Regiment officers.	47,800.00	47,800.00
Length of service.	6,500.00	6,500.00
Enlisted men.	94,800.00	94,800.00
Length of service.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Philippine Scouts:		
Fifty first lieutenants.	75,000.00	75,000.00
Fifty second lieutenants.	70,000.00	70,000.00
Battalion adjutants.	12,000.00	12,000.00
Battalion quartermasters.	11,200.00	11,200.00
Difference of pay, majors.	5,600.00	5,600.00
Difference of pay, captains.	4,500.00	4,500.00
Length of service.	34,720.00	34,720.00
Non-com. officers and privates.	497,131.20	497,131.20
Organized militia.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total pay of the Army.	32,015,717.48	31,457,843.23
Subsistence.	6,499,984.80	6,499,984.80
Q.M. Dept., regular supplies.	6,350,992.20	5,500,000.00
Officers' schools.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Incidental expenses.	1,900,933.72	1,900,933.72

Horses.	400,000.00	400,000.00
Barracks and quarters.	6,750,962.00	2,000,000.00
Post exchange.	397,500.00	397,500.00
Transportation.	14,202,964.72	13,500,000.00
For roads in Alaska.		250,000.00
Barracks and quarters, P.I.	459,215.00	400,000.00
Clothing.	3,020,000.00	3,000,000.00
Hospitals.	785,000.00	475,000.00
Power house at Presidio, Cal.	65,000.00	30,000.00
Hospital stewards' quarters.	125,000.00	125,000.00
Shooting galleries.	9,400.00	40,000.00
War College.	9,400.00	9,400.00
Medical Department:		
Supplies.	622,000.00	622,000.00
Library.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Library, surgeon general.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Engineers Department:		
Incidental expenses.	11,500.00	11,500.00
Instruments.	5,000.00	5,000.00
School.	25,000.00	25,000.00
Quarters.	15,000.00	15,000.00
New stable.	17,500.00	17,500.00
Pontoons.	50,000.00	40,000.00
Employees.	25,000.00	25,000.00
Ordnance Department:		
Current expenses.	300,000.00	300,000.00
Ammunition, small arms.	648,000.00	648,000.00
Target practice.	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Field artillery for militia.	564,377.90	564,377.90
Manufacture of arms.	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00
Overhauling arms.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Trophy and medals.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Range finders.	(a)	30,000.00
Total.	79,296,053.82	72,019,039.65

This item was estimated for in connection with other items that go to the Committee on Appropriations on Page 269, of Book of Estimates.

NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

H.R. 24130, Mr. Weeks.—To increase the efficiency of the personnel of the line of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the list of seagoing line officers of the Navy below flag rank shall consist of 1,500 officers exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: Provided, That until said limit of strength is attained the increase in any fiscal year shall not exceed seventy-five in addition to the annual vacancies normally created, which vacancies shall be filled as soon as practicable after they occur: And provided further, That the foregoing provision limiting the increase in any fiscal year shall not apply to midshipmen who have entered the Naval Academy prior to the passage of this act. Officers who, under existing law, are now or may become eligible for engineering duty only shall be borne as additional to the numbers authorized in the several grades by this act: Provided, That all officers borne as additional numbers, including those officers who have been or may be made additional numbers because of war service or by acts of Congress, shall be eligible for voluntary and involuntary transfer to the reserve list: And provided further, That the percentage of elimination from officers for engineering duty only of any grade during any year shall be the same as the percentage of elimination from other officers of that grade.

Sec. 2. That there shall be on the list of seagoing line officers three vice-admirals and twenty-one rear admirals exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: Provided, That the number of vice admirals shall be increased by one for every increase of 8,000 men over the present authorized enlisted strength of the Navy. Vice admirals shall rank with and have the pay and allowances, except forage, of Lieutenant generals of the Army. They shall be retired at the age of 64 years, and shall not have the privilege of voluntary retirement: Provided, That the grade of vice admiral shall not be treated as the next higher grade for the purpose of promotion on the reserve list or of retirement from the seagoing list.

Sec. 3. That immediately on the passage of this act and on the first day of July of each year the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the seagoing list of the line of the Navy shall be distributed among the several grades in the following proportions of the whole number of such commissioned officers below flag rank borne on the Navy list as regular numbers, namely: Captains, 7 per cent; commanders, 7 per cent; lieutenant commanders, 18 per cent; and the grades of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign, combined, 68 per cent: Provided, That the number in each of the grades of captain and commander shall be 90, exclusive of those carried as additional numbers, for six years after the passage of this act, when said grades of captain and commander shall each be increased at the rate of not more than five each year until each of said grades comprises seven per cent of the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the seagoing list of the line of the Navy exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: And provided further, That no officer shall suffer reduction in rank by reason of anything contained in this act. In computing the percentages enumerated in this section all resultant fractions shall be adjusted in the grade of ensign.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, convene a board of five flag officers of the line of the Navy who shall be senior to all rear admirals on the seagoing list. This board, acting under oath and having in view solely the efficiency of the naval service, shall submit from the list of seagoing rear admirals the names of five rear admirals, in the order of their preference, who, in the opinion of the board, are best fitted to command a fleet of battleships in action, and the President, after considering such list, shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three vice admirals from the list submitted by the board to fill such vacancy: Provided, That after the appointment of the first three vice admirals no rear admiral shall be eligible for recommendation as vice admiral who has not had at least one year of sea service as a flag officer.

Sec. 5. That there shall be formed, by transfer from the seagoing list of the line of the Navy, a list of officers reserved for shore duty only, to be designated the reserve list, with the pay and allowances now provided for shore duty. Whenever the average age of officers in the seagoing grade of rear admiral is more than fifty-nine years, officers on that list may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for transfer to the reserve list, and if on the 30th day of June of any year such average age is more than 59 years, the applicants, not exceeding four, in order of rank, shall, by Executive order, be transferred as of that date to the reserve list. Should there be fewer than four applicants for transfer to the reserve list, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board of five flag officers under the conditions prescribed in section 4 of this act, and such board shall designate the additional number necessary to cause the transfer, by Executive order, of a total of four rear admirals to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid: Provided, That any officer transferred to the reserve list shall take rank and precedence after the officer next ahead of him on the seagoing list: And provided further, That rear admirals on the reserve list shall be retired at the age of 62 years.

Sec. 6. That when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten captains, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 48 years of age, a board of five rear admirals from the seagoing list shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, which board shall designate by name 15 per cent of the captains of the seagoing list for transfer to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid; and similarly, when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten lieutenants commanders, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 44 years of age, the same or a similarly constituted board shall designate by name 10 per cent of the commanders of the seagoing list for transfer to the reserve list, and the commanders so designated shall, by Executive order, be transferred to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid.

Sec. 7. That when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten lieutenants, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 37 years of age, a board of five captains shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, which board shall designate by name 10 per cent of the lieutenants commanders of the seagoing list for transfer to the reserve list, and the lieutenants commanders so designated shall, by Executive order, be transferred to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid: Provided, That in computing the percentages enumerated in Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this act all resultant fractions shall be disregarded: And provided further, That each member of the boards of flag officers and captains provided for in Sections 5, 6 and 7 of this act shall swear or affirm that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties thereby imposed. The findings of the boards shall be in writing, signed by all the members, not less than four governing.

Sec. 8. That officers in grades from which elimination for the reserve list is or may be authorized by law shall be permitted to make written application for transfer to said reserve list, and the board authorized to make the list of transfers shall prepare its list after reference to the list of voluntary applications, having due regard to the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service.

Sec. 9. That an officer transferred to the reserve list as captain shall be retired as rear admiral with three-fourths of the lower rate of pay of that grade when the captain next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of rear admiral; an officer transferred to the reserve list as commander shall be retired as captain with three-fourths of the pay of that grade when the commander next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of captain; an officer transferred to the reserve list as lieutenant commander with three-fourths of the pay of that grade when the officer next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of lieutenant: Provided, That lieutenant commanders on the reserve list may, upon voluntary application, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list with one-half the pay of that grade.

Sec. 10. That all promotions on the reserve list shall be subject to examinations as now required by law: Provided, That no officer on the reserve list shall be promoted above the grade of rear admiral.

Sec. 11. That any officer on the seagoing list of the line below the grade of rear admiral who shall be found physically disqualified for sea duty, but who shall be capable of performing shore duty, shall be transferred to the reserve list. Officers of the Navy who have served more than thirty years, and who, when due for promotion to the next higher grade, shall be found physically disqualified for duty, shall, when such disqualification is incident to the service, be retired in the grade from which they are examined. Officers of the Navy who have served less than thirty years, when similarly disqualified, shall be retired in the grade which they then hold: Provided, That when a candidate for promotion is found disqualified by reason of professional, mental or moral unfitness, or by reason of physical unfitness not incurred in the line of duty, the examining board may, in its discretion, make one of the following recommendations to the Navy Department, and the President shall be authorized, in his discretion, to give effect to the recommendations of the board.

First. If the candidate has had less than twenty years' service, that he be dropped from the Service or retired with furlough pay according to his record in the Service.

Second. If the candidate has had more than twenty and less than thirty years' service, that he be retired with one-half pay or on furlough pay according to his record in the Service.

Third. If the candidate has had more than thirty years' service, that he be retired with one-half the pay of his grade.</p

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swains and chief gunners, to rank with but after ensigns, shall suffer no reduction in pay on account of such promotion, but shall continue to receive the higher pay until their new rate of pay equals or exceeds the pay they were receiving at the date of promotion: And provided further, That the annual pay of chief boatswains and chief gunners shall be the pay and allowances, except forage, of a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and they shall continue to take rank and precedence as provided by existing law.

Sec. 16. That the officers and enlisted men of the Navy shall have the same privileges of voluntary retirement at the same ages as officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps: Provided, That no officer of the Navy shall be permitted to voluntarily retire with less than thirty years service, except as provided in Sec. 9 of this act: And provided further, That Sec. 1442 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1442. The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place on furlough pay, at his own request, any officer on the active list of the Navy."

Sec. 17. That Sections 8 and 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7569, Mr. Carter (by request), and H.R. 24362, Mr. McMoran.—To reduce the rates of postage in certain cases on mail matter addressed to enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service. Provides that all newspapers and periodicals addressed to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter service at their posts of duty shall be carried postage free. The act to take effect immediately.

S. 7762, Mr. Piles, and H.R. 24048, Mr. Jones.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for, and granting the same, and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Fort Wright Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Spokane and Inland Empire Railroad Co.

S. 7852, Mr. Penrose.—To amend Sec. 1754 of the Revised Statutes, by striking out after the word service the words "by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty," so that the amended statute shall read as follows: "Sec. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices: Provided, They are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

S. 7897, Mr. Hemenway (by request).—That the members of the Naval Academy band, as now organized shall be enlisted in the Navy and credited with all prior service of whatever nature as members of said band, as shown by the records of the Academy and the pay rolls of the ships and Academy; and hereafter all members of the band shall be enlisted for special service at the Naval Academy and be paid from pay of the Navy: Provided, That the leader of the Naval Academy band shall have the rank, pay, allowances and retirement of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps of the Navy, and shall be credited with all prior service with said band; and the laws relating to retirement shall apply to all members of the band as organized and enlisted in accordance with the provisions of this act. Sec. 2. That, in addition to the leader of the Naval Academy band, the band shall be composed of one second leader, at fifty dollars per month; thirty-three first-class musicians and eleven second-class musicians.

H.R. Res. 217, Mr. Acheson.—Favoring annual appropriations for the improvement of waterways equal to those for the Army and Navy.

H.R. 23934, Mr. Gregg.—Making an appropriation for construction of sea walls and embankments for the protection of the sites of fortification works for the defense of Galveston, Texas.

H.R. 23947, Mr. Calder.—To provide for the flagging of the sidewalk in front of the navy yard, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

H.R. 24112, Mr. McGuire.—Granting a pension to soldiers, sailors and marines, etc.

H.R. 24133, Mr. Foster, of Vermont.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to test the destructive effect of a shell containing the largest charge of explosive gelatine which can be practically employed by firing such shell against the armor belt amidship of the old battleship Texas from one of the largest service naval guns, with a velocity simulating a range of about eight miles. Appropriates \$2,000 for the purpose.

H.R. 24136, Mr. Minor.—To reimburse officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 24196, Mr. Gill.—Placing John W. Saville, passed assistant engineer, U.S.N., on the retired list with an advanced rank.

H.R. 242329, Mr. Garner.—For the relief of certain persons who sustained injuries in person and property at Brownsville, Texas, on Aug. 13, 1906.

H.R. 24366, Mr. Lacey.—Authorizing the enlargement of military reservations by exchange of lands.

H.R. 24420, Mr. Maynard.—For the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth McAlpine.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1907. The Boston Navy Yard loses Capt. Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., who is ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from Seattle Feb. 17. He has been here since July, 1904, and has served for some months as captain of the yard. Both he and Mrs. Harris have made many warm friends here.

Major Lawrence N. Duchesney, of the Massachusetts State

Militia, has been retired, with the rank of brigadier general, because of his distinguished service in the Volunteer Army of '61. Governor Guild's letter showed the utmost appreciation of his long and honorable service. He enlisted at sixteen and was for thirteen months in Libby prison.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, who succeeded the late Colonel Edmunds in command of the 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., has been presented with a loving cup at the Puritan Club. The affair took the form of a military masquerade.

John Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., named in honor of the first naval hero, will send their valuable reliques to the Jamestown Exposition, as they did to St. Louis. Among them is a piece of the old Alliance of Paul Jones Squadron, commanded by Pierre Landais during the great sea fight. This ship was launched at Salisbury, Mass.

The Naval Young Men's Christian Association gave a first class entertainment on the battleship New Jersey Tuesday evening before the entire ship's crew.

Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, is on the sick list and is relieved by Capt. C. P. Rees.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1907.

It has been decided that the second section of class 1907, U.S. Naval Academy, will graduate on Saturday, Feb. 9, instead of Feb. 11. Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has decided upon this date, and has forwarded a recommendation to this effect to the Navy Department. Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, the new Secretary of the Navy, it is thought, will address the graduates on the occasion and will present the diplomas. There are fifty possible graduates, but the next number will not be determined until after the final examination, the latter part of this month.

Midshipman Thomas A. Symington may become captain of the Navy baseball team to succeed Louis F. Thibault, as Thibault, it is expected, will qualify for graduation in February, with several other members of the team. Symington played first base last season and the year previous to that he was the backstop. The graduation of a second section of the senior class next month will also play havoc with other branches of spring athletics.

Whether the class german is to be in February when the second section of '07 graduates, or in June, has been a question of interest to the midshipmen and to their friends. It is now practically decided that the german will be held in June.

Joseph Rosenthal, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a member of the fourth class, has resigned.

Surg. George Pickrell, U.S.N., recently ordered to the Naval Academy, has been detailed to assume charge of the new naval hospital, which is practically completed.

Of those who will graduate on Feb. 9, Midshipman Baxter II. Bruce has made application to be transferred to the Engineer Corps of the Navy. Since making application he has failed in the final physical examination, but it is said his failure is not of such a nature as to cause him to leave the Navy. In former years it was a custom of the Navy Department to designate from each class of graduates certain midshipmen for the Engineer Corps, but this was recently abolished. Owing to the slight physical disqualification of Midshipman Bruce, however, it is probable that he will be transferred as an assistant civil engineer. Several others of the class have also failed in the physical tests, principally because of slightly defective eyesight, but it is stated that the Department will waive the defects until after the completion of the two years' cruise at sea, when final examination for commission as ensigns will be held.

The fencing season opened Saturday afternoon with a series of interesting bouts with foils and duelling swords between the teams representing the New York Turnverein and the Naval Academy. The midshipmen's team was of five men and the visitors' team of three men. There were seventeen bouts with foils and three exhibition bouts with duelling swords. No decisions were given, but the New York men apparently won the majority of bouts, although the midshipmen displayed fine form at times. The teams were: Turnverein—Messrs. John Allaire, Paul Benzenberg and George Reimherr; Naval Academy—Midshipman Ditchman (captain); W. Smith, Burdick, Brandt, Rose and Knauss. Lieut. Owen H. Oakley, a member of the Navy fencing team of 1901, refereed the bouts.

The funeral of Thomas C. Cooney, chief carpenter, U.S.N., promoted for bravery during the Spanish-American War, with the rank of ensign, took place Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church and was one of the most largely attended ever held at this church. Nearly every member of the Annapolis Lodge No. 622, B.P.O. Elks, was present, besides many others. The services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector, who only a few months ago performed the same duty at the burial of the wife and infant of the deceased.

Manager L. H. Austin, of the Naval Academy field and track team, has scheduled a dual meet to take place at Annapolis on May 11 between the midshipmen and the Carlisle Indians. The institutions have never met in this sport, and the contest will form one of the big athletic events of the spring season. A fencing match will take place in the near future between the Naval Academy team and a team of graduated midshipmen, the members of which are now stationed on the U.S.S. Virginia at Norfolk. The visiting team will consist of Midshipmen Lenry, Knox and Crenshaw, all former members of the Naval Academy team.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 16, 1907.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody entertained delightfully at cards. Euchre was played and the guests were: Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Mrs. Frederick Strong, Mrs. John D. Barrette, Miss Biddle, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Gordon Heiner, Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Mrs. Robert S. Abernethy, Mrs. Henry J. Hatch, Miss Hill, Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. William P. Platt, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Miss Booker and Miss Weaver. Later Mrs. Samuel C. Vestal, Mrs. John W. Gulick, Mrs. Samuel G. Sharde and Mrs. Robert C. Eddy came in to assist Mrs. Dunwoody, and delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Howard presided at the prettily appointed table. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Platt. Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Sharp, of the Navy. The players were: Mrs. Kline, Miss Kline, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Sharde, Miss Sullivan, Miss Hill, Miss Booker, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Biddle, and Miss Davis. Mrs. John W. Gulick presided over the tea table. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Stephens, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Tracy. Thursday afternoon little Miss Edwards gave a party to the young folks of the post. Games were played and refreshments served.

The cotillion given by the ladies of the class of 1907 on Friday night at the Administration building was a grand success. The post band furnished the music and the graceful figures were led by Lieut. Fred C. Doyle. One corner of the room was filled with beautiful favors, which were exchanged throughout the dancing. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Harrison and the instructors at the school: Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, and the students at the school: Capt. and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Gulick, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall and Lieut. James Totten. Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne entertained at dinner in honor of their house guests, Miss Havard and Miss Weaver; other guests were Capt. Brooke Payne, and Lieut. Frank J. Miller. Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens entertained at bridge in honor of their house guest, Miss Stephens, of New York. The players were Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Mrs. George F. Adams, Miss Sullivan, Miss Biddle, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G.

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Shartle, Major Kuhn, Miss Kline, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, and Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter and Mr. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge. After the game was over Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Hatch, Mrs. John B. Murphy and Miss Hill joined the party. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Shartle, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Kline, Colonel Harrison and Lieutenant Frohwitter. The Reading Club met on Tuesday morning with Mrs. John W. Gulick.

Major Parker W. West, uncle of Mrs. Tracy, spent Sunday as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy. In honor of Major West Capt. and Mrs. Tracy gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday evening; other guests were Col. and Mrs. Harrison and Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong. Master Fonce Adams was host at a birthday party on Monday afternoon, when all the real young people at the post enjoyed a good time. Miss Abernethy, sister and guest of Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, who has been ill with appendicitis, is able to be out again. Mr. William Harrison, who met with a serious accident while shooting during Christmas week, is improving. "The Lion and the Mouse" was played at Newport News on Tuesday night. Several parties from the post went over to witness the performance and expressed themselves as being well repaid for the trip. Mrs. Strong, wife of Major Frederick S. Strong, has postponed her trip to Washington and will not enter the hospital until a week later than was expected. Little Polly Bailey, who was for some time confined with the mumps, has been released from quarantine.

Much interest is evinced over the bal masqué to be given by the garrison at the Chamberlin on Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence were hosts of the Bridge Club. There was a large attendance and the scores ran high. Master John Stork, son of Lieut. John Stork, is sick with the mumps. Mrs. Perkins, wife of Lieut. George T. Perkins, left Saturday day for Mobile, where she will visit relatives. Lieut. John B. Murphy, who is in the General Hospital at Washington, is improving in health.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 15, 1907.

Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr entertained Mrs. James M. J. Sanno, Col. S. C. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs at dinner on the evening of Jan. 11. Col. Stephen C. Mills, of Governors Island, New York, has been here on inspection duty for several days. Lieut. Clarence B. Stott has returned from Fort Riley, where he was called to take examination for first lieutenant. Lieut. Talbot and DeArmond have returned after spending some days with relatives and friends at Fort Riley and other places.

Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel entertained Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs at dinner New Year's day. Mrs. J. M. Morgan had a charming Christmas tree party for the children of the garrison during the holidays in honor of her little daughter's first Christmas. Delightful refreshments were served the little tots and each one was made happy with a pretty gift. Miss Noa, of Chattanooga, is spending some days with Mrs. C. B. Stott. Mrs. Trumbo and daughter and Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo had for their guests at dinner during the holidays Dr. and Mrs. Francis M. Wall and Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Middaliski.

Lieut. Ralph Talbot, since his return from leave of absence, has suffered a great deal with malaria and has been compelled to go on sick report.

Mrs. Clarence B. Stott entertained the young people of the garrison informally Sunday afternoon in compliment to her guest, Miss Non, of Chattanooga. Capt. and Mrs. James S. Wilson and son have returned from Washington, D.C., where they spent the past few weeks visiting relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson expects to leave shortly for a two months' tour of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William Hays and three sons and Miss Hay, who were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell during the holidays, have departed for their home in Oshkosh, Wis. Mrs. Berkeley, of Atlanta, Ga., has arrived to spend some months with Capt. and Mrs. Hugh D. Berkeley. Major and Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan entertained Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr and Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson at dinner during the week. Capt. William T. Littlebriant, 12th Cav., on recruiting duty in St. Louis, was a visitor at the post for a few days this week.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Clark late Saturday evening.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, of Catoosa Springs, Ga., were the guests of friends in the post during the week. Major and Mrs. H. G. Sickel entertained at dinner for them Wednesday last.

The officers of the post are evincing a great deal of interest especially in bowling. Teams have been organized in the 1st, 2d and 3d Squadrions and staff, and some close match games have been played. So far the 1st Squadron is in the lead.

Miss Emily Wright, of Chattanooga, has been the guest of Miss Charlotte Ryan for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds entertained two tables at bridge last week. Those playing were: Major and Mrs. Goldman, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Cusack, Miss Goldman, Miss O'Neil and Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 13, 1907.

The second annual dinner of the officers' mess of the 29th Infantry was given last evening in the officers' club at the post. The long table, arranged for about thirty in all, was gay with quantities of American Beauties and ferns, and the fine regimental orchestra, stationed on the upper landing, furnished a splendid musical program. Capt. John F. Madden was the toastmaster. Lieut. P. C. Galleher responded to the toast, "Absent Members"; Capt. R. H. Allen spoke of "The Regimental Horoscope"; Capt. H. C. Clement's toast was "The Gods of War"; Capt. H. L. Kinnison responded to "Some Quartermasters I Have Known"; Lieutenant Campbell's response was to "The Army," and Lieut. Samuel Parker, whose marriage is to take place before the regiment leaves, responded to the toast, "Our Sweethearts and Our Wives." Besides the officers there were present from town a number of the associate members of the mess who joined with the Army men a year ago, among them being Ex-Governor Heber M. Wells, brother of Captain Wells; Capt. Joseph E. Caine, Fisher Harris, Charles S. Burton, Henry M. Crowther, and Duncan McPherson Boyd.

There has been considerable excitement locally over the alleged neglect of Fort Douglas by the Government and the proposal to reduce the garrison now stationed there instead of increasing it, as has been promised. The daily papers

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have succeeded in awakening the Commercial Club and other organizations to take a hand in the matter and ask that something be done. A conservative weekly paper has the following summary of the matter:

"The Herald wants a demonstration made by citizens to save Fort Douglas. We look upon the periodical scare-head that Fort Douglas is to be abandoned, as but a silly invention of some Eastern despatcher of news when short of truthful items. But that Fort Douglas has been shamefully neglected there can be no possible dispute.

"That to a repellent spot in Wyoming, a Wyoming Senator has been able to draw some \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, while all the influence of Utah has not been able to secure one-tenth of that sum is a clear case of either neglect or favoritism, may be both. Utah has two Senators and a Representative in Washington, and it seems to us that a dignified and truthful statement of the position and importance of Fort Douglas, and how it has for ten years past been neglected, and how funds appropriated for its improvement have been directed to another State ought to bring a response.

"Wyoming has not one-fourth the inhabitants of Utah; the need of a military station at Fort Russell does not compare with that of Fort Douglas; there is not one reason why Fort Douglas should be discriminated against. In truth it ought to be made full regiment post."

Although the date of the departure of the 29th is set for some time next summer, there is already an air of preparation for the removal of the regiment to the Philippines. The men and the officers of the regiments heretofore stationed at Douglas have always been loath to leave, but this regiment has been such a favorite with the townspeople, and their stay has been made so pleasant in many ways that there is general regret.

Capt. Robert H. Allen entertained a party of friends at the Orpheum last Monday evening, following the play with a supper at the Wilson. His guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Mason, Miss Shearer, Lieutenant Willard and Miss Stella McIntyre. Capt. John E. Madden and Lieut. C. W. Mason have both been on sick list, the former having been confined to the hospital for some time. Lieut. P. C. Galieher is back after a leave of over a month, spent in the East.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 14, 1907.

Capt. J. N. Kilian, Sub. Dept., arrived last week to take the course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks.

On Monday, shortly before the noon hour, Colonel Godfrey received a telegram which informed him that he had been appointed a brigadier general. The telegraph operator, Signal Sergeant Karigan, brought the message into the office, and approaching the desk of Colonel Godfrey, who was surrounded by officers and engaged on official business, he offered him the envelope, saying at the same time, "Permit me, General, to be the first to offer congratulations on your appointment as a brigadier general." It is almost needless to remark that the handshake which he received was a most hearty one and the congratulations were in order. Col. Peter S. Bonas, who succeeded General Godfrey in the command of the 9th Cavalry, is expected to arrive here sometime this week.

The officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry squadron gave a farewell reception and hop on Saturday evening to Gen. and Mrs. Godfrey, who proved to be one of the most notable functions that has ever occurred in the garrison. The post assembly hall was beautifully decorated. A very clever centrepiece was an arrangement of silver stars in the decorative plan. Pendant from each chandelier was a star, while the front of the stage occupied by the orchestra was decorated with them.

Over a canopy of American flags, arranged for the receiving party, was hung a brilliant star of incandescent electric lights. In the receiving party were Gen. and Mrs. Godfrey, Major and Mrs. Finley and Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton. Later

dancing was in order, and a delicious supper was served by Caterer Brunnell of the Bakers and Cooks School. Major Finley, as the senior officer of the 9th Cavalry present, stated to the assembled company that his short tour of duty with the regiment (he only joined a few weeks ago) hardly entitles him to the honor of saying a few parting words to a commander that had been beloved by all, so he asked Captain Hamilton, the regimental adjutant, to speak for the regiment. In a short address Captain Hamilton told General Godfrey and his family how the regiment regretted that the time had come for them to leave it; how they were beloved by all, and how loyal they had been to the officers of the regiment and their families, and how glad they were over the well-deserved honor that had come to its old commander at last. General Godfrey, with whom emotion was very evidently struggling for the upper hand, thanked Captain Hamilton and expressed to all how deeply the parting affected him and how fondly he would always think of the old 9th that had ever been so loyal to him.

The basketball game and boxing match in the post gymnasium on Thursday evening attracted the largest crowd in many a month. The game was between the fives of Troop A, 13th Cav., and the 7th Field Battery. In the first half it looked like a walkaway for the Cavalry men, but the wagon soldiers got together and, by excellent team work, secured the lead by one point. Within the last few minutes of play the Cavalry team landed a basket which, with two fouls, put them in the lead by one point. Final score: Troop A, 13th Cav., 25; 7th Battery, 24. Between the halves of the game there was a three-round boxing bout for the championship of the post between Private Gaskin, 22d Battery, and Private Hameel, Troop C, 13th Cav. Although outweighed, Gaskin proved himself the equal of his opponent and the referee decided the bout a draw.

Major Morgan, who left the last of December for Chicago, has been detailed as Military Secretary of the Northern Division, and his family will leave this week to join him in Chicago. Major and Mrs. Guy Carleton entertained at dinner Saturday evening. Major Carleton, recently promoted to the 4th from the 13th Cavalry, leaves next week for San Francisco to embark for the Philippines on Feb. 5. While he is absent his family will occupy a set of field officers quarters at this post.

The engineer battalion, engaged in throwing the bridge

across the Kaw, has been daily taking advantage of the unusually open season to push its work as far as possible. Construction has reached the main channel. The bridge should be open for traffic by the 1st of March.

Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Art. Corps, who was last week detailed as aide on the staff of Major Gen. A. W. Greely, reconsidered his acceptance of the detail, and the order directing his travel to Chicago has been revoked. Lieutenant Glassford has been an enthusiastic manager of the athletics of the regiment and everyone is glad that he is to remain.

Mrs. Hinds was the hostess at a tea on Wednesday afternoon. A ten-pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark on Friday afternoon. Mr. Clark is the Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department. Mrs. Snow entertained with a bridge party of two tables on Thursday afternoon and dainty refreshments were served. On Tuesday evening Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., entertained with a stag party in honor of his birthday. His guests were: Generals Tilford and Godfrey, Lieutenant Colonel Macomber, Major Adams and Finlay, and Captains Short and Snow. Mrs. Godfrey will leave to-morrow for Bisbee, Ariz., where she will visit for several weeks with her son, who is a practising physician there. Captain Adams, of the Engineer battalion, rejoined the first of the week from a leave spent at Fort Leavenworth.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Jan. 13, 1907.

The amusement hall at Fort Bayard was thronged on Jan. 11 with an enthusiastic audience to witness the thrilling two-act play entitled "The Tenderfoot Girl." The cast of characters was made up mostly of officers and ladies of the post, and the acting would have done credit to professional talent. The following was the cast of characters:

Carr Myrtle—the Tenderfoot Girl. Mrs. T. S. Borden
Mrs. Baxter. Mrs. C. N. Barney
Miss Baxter. Mrs. H. O. Bisset
James Lynton—proprietor "Three Circle Ranch," Capt. P. C. Hutton.
Ralph Montrose—Lynton's friend. Capt. S. P. Vestal
William Baxter—proprietor "G. O. S. Ranch," Capt. C. N. Barney
Bill Roper—cowboy member of Stagecoach Johnson's band, Lieut. Winston Pitcher
Jake Hawkins—cowboy member of Stagecoach Johnson's band, Mr. W. L. Brady
Sheriff Knowles—in search of Stagecoach Johnson, Dr. C. A. Treuholtz

Ladies and cowboys—guests at G. O. S. Ranch: Mrs. F. W. Palmer, Mrs. C. A. Treuholtz, Miss Dolly Young, Miss Stella Bateman, Capt. F. W. Palmer, Mr. W. N. Beauchamp, Mr. Ralph Bateman.
The acts and scenes were as follows: Act I.—Scene 1: Interior, G. O. S. Ranch, Grant county, N.M. Time, present. Season, summer. Frontier dance. Scene 2: Exterior, G. O. S. Ranch. Planning the robbery.

Act II.—Interior, "Three Circle Ranch." The warning and the attack. Ralph Montrose! Guy Maloy!
The Fort Bayard orchestra furnished the music. Mrs. D. M. Riordan was stage directress, and Mr. Henry Martin was stage manager.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 12, 1907.

Capt. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav., passed through El Paso this week on his way to Washington, D.C., taking his first leave in eight years, after duty in the Philippines. He stopped over a few hours in El Paso as the guest of his old friend, Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer at El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. Wright are very pleasantly located on Upson avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson, Med. Dept., arrived the first of the week from the East. Lieutenant Lamson is the new post surgeon.

C. D. Rose, member of the British Parliament, and Major Dodgson, of the British army, were visitors in El Paso last week on a business trip. Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf., ordered for duty at this post on account of his health, has been ordered to Fort Reno, Okla., and he and Mrs. Stone expect to leave shortly for that station. Lieut. Seley A. Wallen is just recovering from an attack of grip. Lieut. Charles Stone and Lieut. Arthur Bump are on a hunting leave of a few days up in the mountains.

Friday evening the officers and ladies of the post gave a dance at the post hall. Those present were: Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. A. Bright, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sykes, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallen, Mrs. Bump, Mrs. Stone, Miss Partello, Miss Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Dillon, Lieutenant Corbly, Short, Schudt and Marmon. The guests from El Paso were: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. French, Miss Werne, Miss Tilton, Miss Brodie, Messrs. Bassett, George Flory, Peyton, Longuemare and Bates.

Miss Frances Jones, of Fort Wayne, is visiting at the post, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Albright. Mrs. Waters Davis and Miss Davis leave soon to visit Major and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, U.S.A., in Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Hiriam Powell gave a dinner last week complimentary to Miss Frances Jones, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Albright. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Miss Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Bump, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallen, Miss Franks, Capt. and Mrs. Dillon, Lieutenant Corbly, Short, Schudt and Marmon.

Mrs. Brodie and her daughter, from the interior of Mexico, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Bump, 25th Inf., at the post last week.

FORT McINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Jan. 13, 1907.

Miss Florence Brown returned the first of the week from Fort Sam Houston, where she had been visiting at the home of Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey. Mrs. Henry Wiegenstein was quite ill for a few days this week, but is convalescing nicely.

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold was christened at their home on Thursday afternoon at four o'clock, receiving the name of Norris Brown. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Ward, Episcopal minister of Laredo. All the officers and ladies of the garrison and a few guests from Laredo witnessed the ceremony. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion with cut flowers and green shrubbery. In the dining room Miss Florence Brown served ices and Mrs. Douglas Donald poured chocolate. The table was covered by a dainty drawn work cloth, in the center of which a large bowl was filled with white roses. The table was lit by four white shaded candles.

Lieutenants Hanson and Gimplinger returned to the garrison Saturday, after having been out in the country for about a week on work connected with their map making.

Dr. Ira C. Brown's horse and buggy were raffled off at the post exchange on Friday afternoon. Mr. Hawley, civil engineer, was the winner. About 400 tickets had been sold, the conditions of the raffle, including a scheme of rebates at the post exchange, which proved quite a drawing card in the selling of tickets.

Pvt. John Jackson, Co. E, 25th Inf., was tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Bliss, Texas, and found guilty of obtaining his rifle from the non-commissioned officer in charge under false pretext, and of proceeding, armed with rifle and bayonet cartridges, in search of a fellow-soldier with intent to kill him, continuing such search until overtaken and arrested. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for five years.

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General McCaskey, commanding the Department, approved the sentence. Fort Leavenworth is designated as the prisoner's place of confinement.

BORN.

BENTEEEN.—To the wife of Lieut. F. W. Benteen, 26th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 8, 1907, a daughter, Maria Luisa Benteen, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

BERRY.—To the wife of Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d U.S. Inf., a son, on Jan. 1, 1907, at Angel Island, Cal.

CLARK.—A son, to the wife of Lieut. John Alexander Clark, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Jan. 12, 1907, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

JOY.—To the wife of Pay Clk. W. V. Joy, U.S.N., a son, at Westmoreland, Cal., Dec. 19, 1906.

WILLIAMS.—To the wife of Lieut. Allan Rawson Williams, 24th U.S. Inf., and daughter of the Hon. Robert H. Whitelaw, at Camp Bumpus, Island of Leyte, on Jan. 12, 1907, a daughter.

MARRIED.

CONRAD—ELLICOTT.—At Hotel Knickerbocker, New York city, on Jan. 13, 1907, by the Rev. Henry Marsh Warren, Violet Blossom Conrad and Charles Ridgely Ellicot, of New York city. No cards.

HALL—HORTON.—At Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1907, Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Dolores Horton.

KIEFFER—GREEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1907, Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Madeline F. Green.

LYSTER—WITHENBURY.—At Glendale, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1907, Dr. Theodore C. Lyster, U.S.A., and Miss Luu L. Withenbury.

PEARSALL—BLAINE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1906, Paul S. Pearsall and Mrs. James G. Blaine, daughter of Chief Constr. Philip Hitchborn, U.S.N.

WATSON—GALLAGHER.—At Manila, P.I., Jan. 10, 1906, Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson, U.S.N., and Miss Genevieve Gallagher, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hugh J. Gallagher, U.S.A.

DIED.

BAINBRIDGE.—At Hampton, Va., Jan. 5, 1907, Miss Fuman Bainbridge, daughter of the late Brevet Major William P. Bainbridge, U.S.A.

BARKER.—At New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 6, 1907, Mrs. Rebecca C. Barker, mother of Mrs. Richard Washington, widow of Pay Dir. Richard Washington, U.S.N., who died in 1895.

CHAPLIN.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1907, Mr. Pressly N. Chaplin, son of the late Lieut. William C. Chaplin, U.S.N., who died in 1855.

CHURCH.—At Alma, Mich., Jan. 2, 1907, in the ninetieth year of his age, Rev. Lafayette Church, captain Co. D, Mich. Vol. Infantry during the Civil War, and son of Willard Church, who served through the War of the Revolution.

JONES.—At Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22, 1906, Margaret K. Jones, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. F. B. Jones, 9th U.S. Inf.

MCCARTY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 11, 1907, Ord. Sgt. Sergt. Eugene McCarty, U.S.A.

RICE.—At New York city, Jan. 14, 1907, Mr. John Rice, Chief Clerk of the State Arsenal, of New York city, and a veteran of the Civil War.

VOGDES.—At Hackensack Heights, N.J., Jan. 14, 1907. Mrs. Georgiana W. Vogdes, widow of Brevet Brig. Gen. Israel W. Vogdes, U.S.A., mother of Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A., and Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., both retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The first annual dinner of the Defenders Association, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., will be held at Hotel Astor, New York city, Saturday, Jan. 26, at 7 o'clock. The subscription price to members is \$5, and they may invite guests at a cost of \$6 per man. At least 100 persons, it is expected, will attend, and the committee in charge request that members make every effort to be present and add to the success of the event. All desiring to attend should remit the prescribed amount at once to Col. N. B. Thurston, treasurer, at 280 Broadway, New York city.

The officers of the 1st California Regiment of the National Guard have resigned. These resignations were caused by the arbitrary act of ex-Governor Pardee, who issued an order dismissing Companies A and H of the regiment because they refused to drill without arms or uniforms. Ever since the earthquake and fire these companies have been without equipment, and they finally decided that if their appeals for arms and uniforms were further ignored they would refuse to drill. The result was dismissal for refusal to obey orders.

A new armory for the units of the Minnesota National Guard, stationed in Minneapolis, was formally dedicated on the night of Jan. 8 by a most enjoyable review and reception. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people were present, and Governor Johnson was represented by Adjutant Gen. F. B. Wood, while Fort Snelling sent a number of officers to take part. Cos. A, B, F and I, of the 1st Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. F. T. Corrington, and Battery B, Capt. A. F. Pray, took part in the review, and these commands will occupy the new building. Following the review a spirited battalion drill was given, the battalion being commanded by Major F. B. Rowley, Battery

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B went through an exhibition gun drill, and the hit of the evening was made by Co. B in a company drill, commanded by Capt. E. D. Luce, and Co. I, under the leadership of Capt. E. W. Langdon in a physical drill. The officers from Fort Snelling especially complimented these companies upon the excellent showing they made. The evening program was closed with a baseball game between Cos. A and F. An enjoyable feature of the evening was the music by the band. The thousands who visited the armory were loud in their praises of the building and equipment and the officers from the fort consider this one of the best arranged armories in the Union and declare all its accoutrements thoroughly modern and up to standard.

The annual meeting of the New York State Rifle Association will be held at the armory of the 71st Regiment on Saturday evening, Jan. 26.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, of the 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., will represent Massachusetts at the annual meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at Washington, D.C., Jan. 25 and 26.

"By retiring Major Lawrence M. Dukesney, of the 1st Battalion, Light Artillery, M.V.M., with the rank of brigadier general," says the Boston Globe, "Governor Guild paid a well-deserved compliment to a gallant soldier and a most efficient and conscientious officer, one who has served his country and State for nearly forty-five years with honor. The retirement of Major Dukesney will leave a gap in the militia that will be hard to fill, and there is not an officer in the Service that will be more missed by his comrades. All wish him long life and prosperity that he may enjoy his well-deserved rest from military service."

Among the events of particular interest to New York National Guardsmen scheduled for this month, is the review of the 13th Regiment in its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of the General Staff. Other officers of the Army who are also on the General Staff and who will accompany General Bell are Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummins, Art. Corps; Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., and Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav. An exhibition of indoor artillery practice will be given in addition to a regimental drill and review and parade. The Artillery practice during the evening will be in charge of Major W. A. Turpin.

The review of the 12th N.Y., Colonel Dyer, by Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., on Thursday night, Jan. 31, will be the next regimental function of that command, and will be a largely attended and very attractive event. In honor of the Admiral, the band will play some special nautical selections. Capt. H. R. Winthrop, C.S., has resigned on account of business, much to the regret of Colonel Dyer. Several other officers of the regiment are now associated with Captain Winthrop in business, and this fact makes it impossible for all of them to remain on duty with the 12th.

The court of inquiry, of which Col. J. H. Lloyd, 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., is president, ordered to meet at the request of Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, to examine into charges of blackmail and extortion made against him by some of the armory employees met on Jan. 14 and adjourned until Monday night, Jan. 28, on account of the illness of Captain Wendel. Col. W. G. La Bontiller, surgeon on the staff of General Roe, and Major W. S. Terberry, surgeon, in command of the field hospital, had visited the Captain during the day and found him in bed suffering from the grip and influenza, and in their opinion it would have been risky for the Captain to have left his home. The family physician also reported that the Captain had grown much worse after the military surgeons had examined him. The court, on the request of the Captain's counsel, then agreed to adjourn.

According to the Boston Globe, the matter of securing a new full dress uniform for the Massachusetts militia will be one of the main efforts of Adjutant Gen. James A. Frye, "and every officer and man in the service," says the Globe, "knows well that it is needed if the militia is to exist and be kept up to its present high standard. Another thing that is needed is the formation of a State rifle association. This will enable the State, when it takes part at a national competition, to put its best shots on the competing team and not be restricted to choosing its team from one particular organization. At the last national competition at Sea Girt, N.J., in the interclub rifle contest, Massachusetts was represented by the team from the 6th Infantry, and even then it secured the second prize, competing against the crack teams of Ohio, Washington and Pennsylvania."

Adjutant General Breintnal, of New Jersey, announces the following changes in uniform for officers and enlisted men, adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Shirts.—For all officers: Dark blue flannel is discontinued. In lieu thereof blue chambray will be substituted, to be worn as now prescribed. For enlisted men, all arms: In lieu of the dark blue flannel shirt now worn, the blue chambray shirt will be substituted, to be worn as now prescribed; but the blue flannel shirts with which the National Guard is now supplied will be worn during the present winter season at drills, etc., as the blue chambray shirt will not be issued until the beginning of the season of encampment and rifle practice of 1907. Leggins.—For enlisted men, all arms: Dark brown is discontinued. In lieu thereof the khaki leggins will be worn with both dress and field uniform.

"The question of shoes," says Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, is a vexation one to handle in connection with citizen soldiery. To issue a full supply to each company increases the responsibility of the company commander by no small amount and imposes an extra burden in the care of and accounting for this property which would add materially to the amount of work already dangerously near the limit of time and effort that the average officer could give. If used the shoes could only be worn at drills and in camp. If kept unused they would quickly become worse than shelf worn. If a supply were kept at the quartermaster's depot the same difficulty would apply. An effort was made in 1905 to purchase

the Army shoe from Army contractors and sell them to the men at cost price. This gave them a better shoe for the money than could be obtained at retail. Many availed themselves of the privilege, but an inspection made eight months later revealed the fact that most of the shoes were worn so much in private life as to render them practically unfit for military service. Then, too, the constantly changing membership makes an endless issue of new sizes necessary. Careful consideration leads me to believe that the best way to handle this question is to buy on the market a sufficient supply of shoes when a call for service comes and then issue free of charge to the men in each company called upon to serve."

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, under date of Jan. 9, issued a drastic order concerning the use of armories, formulated by the State Armory Commission, which in some cases will rob organizations of legitimate means to gain much needed cash in their treasuries to help defray expenses incident to rifle practice. Armories cannot be used in the day time by tennis clubs, or other non-military organizations, nor can school boys or policemen drill therein under the new order. No charge of rental, compensation, or remuneration shall be received for the use of an armory. The first officer to shut the lid down was Colonel Duffy, of the 69th Regiment. When several platoons of police came to the armory to drill, as was their custom, Colonel Duffy politely turned them all away. He told them he was sorry, but that the lid was ordered down tight, and in this case the police were no exceptions. The city will now have to hire a hall for the police and will be put to considerable expense. Heretofore the police have had the use of armories free of charge, including the pistol range, when they desired it.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade of New York, will review the 69th Regiment in its armory on Saturday night, Feb. 2.

Brevet Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, received a handsome floral horseshoe from the members of his battery a few days since, in honor of his birthday. Although Major Wilson has been in continuous service since Oct. 23, 1868, he is still some years back from the retiring age, and his activity is just as pronounced as ever.

The annual full dress reception of the non-commissioned officers of the 13th N.Y., will be held at the armory on Thursday evening, Feb. 21, and will be one of the principal military receptions of the season.

New uniform regulations for the National Guard of New York were issued under date of Jan. 2, upon the recommendation of General Roe. They are contained in G.O. No. 2, 1907, issued from the office of the adjutant general.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th N.Y., president of the National Guard Association of New York, which meets in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 22 and 23, has prepared a very interesting and instructive address on the organized militia as a popular and national educator. Lieut. J. F. O'Ryan, 2d Battery, will report on the subject of pay for the National Guard. The plan for abolishing the elective system, for that of appointment will come up, as well as the formation of enlisted bands, and the education of officers. Capt. W. I. Taylor, 13th Regiment, will read a paper entitled "Militia Experiment in Coast Artillery," and other papers include one by Lieut. C. J. Dieges, 22d Engineers on athletics, and on shooting and ammunition by Capts. A. E. Wells and G. W. Corwin, 71st Regiment.

Colonel Foote, of the 14th N.Y., has been presented with a handsome gold watch by his officers as a token of esteem. Company D will hold a concert and dance at the armory on Feb. 21. Lieut. Herman A. Metz has been promoted to commissary with the rank of captain.

Squadron A, of New York, Major O. B. Bridgeman, has arranged an interesting program for a mounted tournament to be held at the armory on Friday night, March 15.

The annual inspection of Florida State troops will be made between Feb. 5 and March 19. The inspection will be made by the adjutant general of the State and an officer of the United States Army. The inspection for companies as to knowledge of duties and proficiency in drill will include the "school of the squad" and "school of the company," in both close and extended order, as far as may be practicable. The organizations will be rated as to attendance, general appearance, condition of arms, uniforms and equipments, discipline, interior economy and drill.

A review of the 23d N.Y., by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., held on the night of Jan. 12, reflected the highest credit upon that command, which certainly put up a fine exhibition. The regiment, for review, was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, and was formed in line of masses. Col. William A. Stokes was in command and during the passage of the reviewing party around the lines the command presented a splendid appearance. In the passage also, the companies made a fine appearance. Following the review Colonel Stokes put his command through a short drill in the evolutions of the regiment, which is deserving of high praise. The military exercises closed with the ceremony of evening parade, which was taken by Lieut. Col. Charles G. Todd, and for which the regiment was formed in line with eleven companies unequalized. Majors Frederick A. Wells, Frank H. Norton and William Du Bois were the battalion commanders. Colonel Stokes was warmly congratulated by General Smith on the work of his command. After the parade there was dancing, and General Smith and staff and a few other invited guests were served with refreshments on the top floor of the armory. Among those present besides the reviewing officer and staff were Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th Regiment; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Barthman, of the 47th Regiment, and Capt. Frank Dean, of the 13th Regiment.

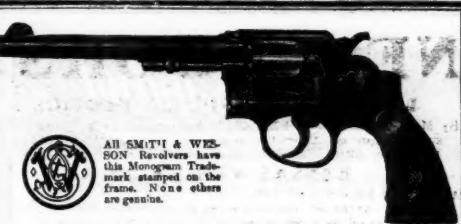
The 7th N.Y., under command of Colonel Appleton, made a fine record at its annual muster and inspection before Army and State officers in its armory on Jan. 11. All but three units of the regiment had 100 per cent. present, and out of 972 officers and men there were only four absentees. The State property was found to be kept in the best of condition, and it would be almost impossible to make a better showing. The muster and inspection for the State was in charge of Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, inspector on the staff of General Roe, assisted by Lieut. Col. G. A. Wingate and Major J. B. Holland. The War Department was represented by Major J. S. Mallory, 12th U.S. Inf. The official figures of the muster follow:

	Present	Absent	Avg.
Field and staff	17	0	17
Non-Com. staff	14	0	14
Company A	69	1	70
B	101	0	101
C	103	0	103
D	89	0	89
E	97	2	99
F	103	0	103
G	86	1	87
H	83	0	83
I	103	0	103
K	103	0	103
Total	968	4	972

The Ohio National Guard have been struck with the basket ball fever. Two teams have been organized at the armory in Cincinnati, and every member is said to be six feet in height. A sweeping challenge is issued to all basket ball teams in the city.

Battalion drills in the 71st N.Y. will be continued as follows: Cos. B, H and G, Jan. 22; D, E and K, Jan. 24, and A, C, F and I, Jan. 25. The regiment will assemble for drill in the evolutions of the regiment on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29. Co. M will be excused from battalion drill and regimental drill above ordered and will drill in the School of the Squad and School of the Company on Tuesday evenings.

Colonel Eddy, of the 47th N.Y., has submitted to the State Army Board plans for alterations to the armory which will cost about \$270,000. These changes include the widening of the old part of the armory by bringing the walls out on a line with the new, and the extension of the front about fifteen feet toward the building line; the introduction of four new company rooms and many changes in the executive part of the building, which would make the home of the 47th equal to the



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best modern armory. The money would have to be provided for by the Legislature, as the 47th occupies a State armory. The matter is now in the hands of the State architect and must be approved by him before legislative action can be secured.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

Jan. 22.—Meeting of N.G. Association, Albany, N.Y.
Jan. 23.—Review of 9th N.Y.
Jan. 31.—Review of the 13th N.Y.
Jan. 31.—Review of 12th N.Y.
Feb. 2.—Review of 69th N.Y.
Feb. 8.—Theater party and dinner, Co. B, 71st N.Y.
Feb. 9.—Smoker Co. E, 71st N.Y.
Feb. 11.—Ball of N.C.O. 22d N.Y.
Feb. 21.—Review of 71st N.Y.
March 15.—Mounted games Squadron A.

THE SMALL BOY AND THE RECRUITING ORDERLY.

Heigh Bob, hold on! say, what's your rush? Tain't time for school, and if We're late and "Prof" kicks up a fuss and jaws us, what's the diff? Sit down here on this curb and watch that chap across the street, That orderly in Army blue, dead swell from head to feet; Just see his buttons! In the sun they flash and make you blind. Just see his walk, his shoulders square! Look now, ain't he the kind? Belongs upstairs where that big flag flings out red, white and blue: "Recruiting Station—U.S.A.—Rooms 80-82." I'd give my pile to b'long up there! but kids like me'd be fired. Pa says I've got to study law, Don't parents make you tired? Law! "Wherefore," "why," "whereas" and "whence" as dry as any drouth! I'd blame sight rather shoot a gun than just shoot off my mouth!

As I was saying, he stands there where those big bulletins Show up the boys in blue like him, a'nest as any pine. And tell you: "Young men wanted for our Army." They'll engage Men over twenty-one and under thirty-five of age. Yep, every day, sir, rain or shine, he's uniformed to walk The street in front to catch recruits. You'd ought to hear him talk! The long night marches to surprise the unsuspecting foe! The firing-line, the solid front 'gainst storms of shot, the go At charging double-quick, when first the bugle's call is heard, How Old Nick just can't stop our boys when once their blood is stirred! He pulls recruits, you bet! He's not alone an hour—not he! Girls! N-a-w! he never looks at 'em. He's there for business—see! But men just needn't try to get away: he wins. Some come to josh—but STAY to read those same big bulletins, And swallow every word he says! Whole gangs of fellows meet, And when he leaves at noon, they go a' tagging down the street Long side and back of him. One time when Pa was out of town, I tagged to hear him stuff those guys. Say, Pard, he does it brown! All 'bout our country's call, and how low-down it is to lag! About the young man's privilege to follow that old Flag: About the thrill of battle when you march to duty's fray, And if you fall, the wreath you get on Decoration Day. He talks and treats, and treats and talks, and's careless with his coin, Till by and by, one up and says: "Say, fellers, let's us join!"

It's good-by, Jonnie after that. He'll pat him good and rough, And shake his hand like some old friend and tell him: "That's the stuff Our Army's made of—kind we want!" And then he'll top it all With such a talk as b'fore he's through he'll make another haul! Oh, it's a picnic soldiering and slinging on his style, And doing as you please. It beat's old grammar 'bout a mile. Geel ain't you sick of books and school, the tests, the grind, the gym! And don't you wish that you could wear the blue and shoot like him? Sneak off! You bet! If it was war, we'd start out on the run. But now it's peace, Dad-blame it all—wish I was twenty-one! Pard, don't let's wait. Let's go across and ask him if we'd do For drummer boys or—ANYTHING! I'll talk for me and you. A-w! who's afraid! He's all alone, the tagging guys are gone. He'll never tell! he ain't that kind. * * * What! Hang the bell! Come on!

HATTIE HORNER LOUTHAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. S.—If you purchase a copy of the "World Almanac," price twenty-five cents, you will find full information therein relating to all the various military societies, the rules for admission, and the names and addresses of officers.

L. M.—The 28th Battery of Field Artillery when it arrives home from the Philippines will be stationed at Vancouver.

Barracks, Wash. The date for its sailing from Manila is March 15, 1907. See official order under our Army heading this week.

RECRUIT.—An enlisted man in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps must obey all lawful orders at all times. If he is being unjustly treated he can complain through the proper channel. It is better to do no kicking unless you are positive that you have just grounds of complaint. A warrant officer is a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sailmaker, pharmacist and warrant machinist. They take precedence next after naval cadets and ahead of all mates. A petty officer is a lower rating than warrant officer.

J. O.—Relative to your inquiry about men in organizations ordered to the Philippines, the order directing the movement says: With view of filling the ranks of the outgoing organizations with men who, on dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments, and transfers will be carried out under the direction of department commanders, as far as practicable, as provided in G.O. No. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Infantry. A copy of the last named order is on file at your headquarters, where you can look it up.

W. H. D.—Write to the Chief of Police, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, for particulars as to getting on the police force there. You can also write to the secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

F. C. B. asks the address of the Army Fire Insurance Company. Answer: Address Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th U.S. Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

S. W. B.—Fort McIntosh is at Laredo, Texas, and Fort Bliss is at El Paso, Texas.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Nov. 30, 1906.

Major H. C. Hodges, Jr., who has been undergoing treatment at the Division Hospital for the past three months, made the tour of the southern islands on the Seward recently, and was at Camp Connell on Nov. 14. Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., was another visitor from the Seward, on his way to the States to join his regiment. Lieut. Crispulo Patajo, Phil. Scouts, was here for three days recently en route to his new station at Bulao, Samar.

The work of rebuilding the target range here began on Nov. 19, one battalion being detailed weekly, under Lieut. C. S. Tarlton, to do the fatigue work. It is very difficult work, due to the condition of the ground, which is marshy and covered with a grass and vine-tangle up to a man's waist. The range is to be large enough for one battalion only.

On Nov. 22 Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of the Visayas, reviewed the 1st Infantry for probably the last time. He was accompanied by Capt. Garrison McCaskay, his aide. General Lee and the 1st Infantry served together over here in Samar in 1902, and there is a mutual good feeling on both sides. He left on Nov. 23 for Catbalogan, Samar, where a reception was given to Governor General Smith by Governor Curry of Samar. Lieutenants Tarlton, Fales and Motlow, 1st Inf., accompanied the general, as did also the 1st Infantry band.

Co. C, 1st Inf., went to Albuyog, Leyte, for station on Nov. 27. Captain Pickering went in command and Lieutenant Campanole was the only other officer to go with the company, for now when a company goes out for field service it is lucky to have two officers with it.

Contr. Surg. and Mrs. Hewitt returned to Santa Rita, Samar, on Nov. 27, after a three weeks' visit at this post. Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf., in charge of the field operations in Samar, was at Camp Connell on Nov. 27 as a witness before a court now in session. Governor Curry, of Samar, came up from Catbalogan the same day for the same purpose. Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill arrived on the Liscum on Thanksgiving day to take station here, a welcome addition to the present garrison.

Co. F, 1st Inf., left for Baybay, Leyte, on the Bulanao on Thanksgiving day, before they had had a chance to eat their Thanksgiving turkey. Lieut. Irving J. Phillipson went in command and Capt. William M. Crofton remained behind until the case for which he is counsel in completed before the court-martial now in session here.

The Seward left a load of turkeys on her last trip for the dinners, but the cranberries were left behind. All the companies had special spreads and several dinners were given by the officers. The regimental mess was decorated with palm leaves and Chinese lanterns, and the effect was very fine. A beautiful moonlight night added to the pleasure of all and a general good time was had, although the temperature was not at all suggestive of the old-fashioned Thanksgiving.

Word has come that Pedro de la Cruz, the worst of the pulajane leaders was killed on Nov. 28 by a party of volunteers. With Theodocuduc in jail at Catbalogan, and this leader killed, some think that the backbone of the pulajane movement has been broken.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 14, 1907.

Mrs. John P. Hason entertained most delightfully last Tuesday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Smith. Pictures cut from magazine advertisements were arranged around the rooms, each picture bearing a number. The guests were given dainty cards and pencils on which were numbers corresponding to those of the pictures, and told to guess what each picture advertised. This afforded great amusement and was very much enjoyed. The most successful guessers were presented with lovely prizes; Miss Kathryn Cornish was the fortunate winner of the ladies' prize, a beautiful bon-bon dish, and Lieut. William L. Luhn won the gentlemen's prize, a handsome bridge set. Other games followed and the evening passed most pleasantly. Those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Pyles, Miss Smith, Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, Lieutenant Luhn, Miss Luhn, Miss Kathryn Cornish, Mr. Roy Cornish, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Allen Smith and Lieutenant Gregory and Bunker.

Miss Kauffman, from Webster Groves, is the guest of Mrs. William Brodner Banister this week. Capt. William C. Cannon left last Monday, accompanied by a number of gentlemen from St. Louis, on a hunting trip in the Ozark mountains. Lieut. Will L. Pyles, Med. Dept., returned on Tuesday morning from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a most enjoyable dance last Wednesday evening in the amusement hall of the administration building. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the depot band, and was unusually good. The

members of the garrison present were: Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hason, Mrs. William C. Cannon, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Capt. Lester W. Cornish, Miss Kathryn Cornish, Major William B. Banister, Capt. John T. Geary and Lieutenants Luhn, Gregory, Bunker and McConnell. The outside guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Miss Goodspeed, from Vermont; Miss Hubbard, from New York; Mrs. Halk, New York; Miss Kauffman, Webster Groves; Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Smoyer, from the arsenal, St. Louis. A delicious supper was served and the dance was a great success.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker entertained at a small and informal bridge party last Thursday evening. Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav., after reaching Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where he went with a detachment of recruits, has taken a brief leave which he is spending at his home in Iowa. Lieut. John R. Bosley, Med. Dept., has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell. Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav., left Saturday morning for Fort Assiniboine with a detachment of recruits. Major George T. Holloway was in the post last Friday from Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. William C. Cannon entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club very pleasantly last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Halk, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Hason, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Pyles and Mrs. Fuller. Miss Beatrice Pauley, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Kathryn Weber last week. Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., has been ordered to this depot for duty with recruits, and is expected to arrive next week. Capt. Paul S. Halloran, Med. Dept., has been ordered from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to St. Louis, for temporary duty as medical supply officer during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.

The depot band gave a most enjoyable mask ball last Thursday evening in the mess hall. Besides the enlisted men and their friends in the garrison, quite a number of guests came from St. Louis. The mess hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and an elaborate supper was served. The usual Friday evening musicals in the mess hall was not given this week, owing to the illness of Chief Musician Weber, who is confined to his quarters on account of neuralgia.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent, of St. Louis, gave a large ball last Friday night at the St. Louis Club to introduce their daughter, Miss Louise Nugent. The debutante, a recent graduate of the Maryville Convent, was daintily gowned in white. This ball was one of the most delightful events of the social season. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans and Lieutenants McConnell and Gregory and Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, from the post, and Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., who is in St. Louis on leave. Miss Hubbard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has been the guest of Mrs. William C. Cannon for the past three weeks, will leave the early part of next week for her home.

Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., returned last Saturday from Key West, Fla., where he went with a detachment of recruits.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 11, 1907.

Capt. James H. Bull, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Training Station on Yerba Buena Island, visited the post this morning and called on the commanding officer. Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, Chief Paymaster of the Department, addressed the men's meeting of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association at their temporary quarters in the city on Sunday afternoon. The colonel's subject was "The New Year." Mrs. Krauthoff, wife of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Sub. Dept., after her serious illness at the Adler Sanitarium, has returned to the Knickerbocker. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Valentine, A.C., accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Solomon Avery, Jr., A.C., spent New Year's day at Del Monte. The trip was made in Captain Valentine's auto. Capt. James F. Hall, Med. Dept., is down from Fort Flagler on leave and is visiting among his old friends at the General Hospital.

Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, A.C., and his bride (formerly Miss Jennie Doe) returned to the Presidio on Sunday and received a very hearty welcome. They have taken quarters No. 29, next to the post-office, the house formerly occupied by Mrs. C. B. Andrews, who is now at No. 104 in the East Cantonment. Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., and bride have returned to the East Cantonment. Lieutenant Fisher relieved Lieut. James P. Castleman, 14th Cav., of his temporary duty. The latter has returned to his post at the Presidio of Monterey.

Lieut. Parker Hitt, 22d Inf., has returned to the East Cantonment from leave. Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf., stationed on Alcatraz, has his brother with him for a visit. Rev. George Eldredge, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church in the city, preached to a very appreciative congregation at the Protestant chapel on Tuesday evening last.

Ten of the officers stationed at Alcatraz spent New Year's day at the Presidio of Monterey and report a very jolly time.

Repairs have commenced in earnest at the General Hospital, which suffered much damage from the earthquake.

The 24th Battery, Field Art., is all astir on account of the orders to proceed to the Philippines on the next transport, leaving Feb. 5. This battery has been at the Presidio for so long a time, it will be greatly missed.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboin, Mont., Jan. 11, 1907.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Levi P. Hunt entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison most delightfully on New Year's eve. Cards were the leading feature of the evening, and the prizes went to Mrs. Frederick Mills and Lieut. Moss L. Love. An extra couple of prizes, furnished by Mrs. Charles J. Stevens, for the card club were also played for, Mrs. J. J. Boniface winning the one for the ladies, a gold hat-pin, while Captain Boniface won the one for the gentlemen, a gold cuff links. The merry party lasted till after the New Year had been ushered in.

One of the prettiest dinners given recently was the one on Christmas night, at which Dr. and Mrs. Wallace E. Parkman were host and hostess. The table was decorated with the conventional Christmas greens, and from the chandelier were suspended red ribbons marking the guests' places. Red tapers furnished light, and a delightful menu was served. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley. The bachelors entertained the weekly card club Dec. 28 at the club building. In the game of five hundred Mrs. Hunt and Lieutenant Smalley won the prizes. A chafing dish supper followed the game.

Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey left Jan. 9 for his new station, Fort Snelling, Minn. His assignment as adjutant of the 3d Squadron leaves Troop B with no officer present until the arrival of Capt. Samuel A. Purvisance, recently promoted, assigned to this troop, but now on leave, having come from the Philippines. Lieut. W. R. Pope is commanding Troop B, pending the arrival of Captain Purvisance.

Col. Frank West has reached the post and taken command of the 2d Cavalry. Mrs. West is in Washington and will join her husband here in April. Dental Surg. C. J. Long is here from Fort Snelling. The quarantine for measles at the quarters of Lieut. M. O. Mumma has been raised. Dr. and Mrs. Parkman will leave about Jan. 15 for Fort Keogh, Mont.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 10, 1907.

The most important affair of the week was the large card party given last evening by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon. Five hundred proved the diversion of the evening and at a late hour an elaborate supper was served. Those who enjoyed the hospitality of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon included the officers and ladies of the navy yard, the commanding and wardroom officers of the ships now here, and the naval contingent from Vallejo. On Friday evening, the 3d, Comdr. John F. Parker and Mrs. Parker entertained at a charming

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dinner in the cabin of the Buffalo, which had been made most attractive for the occasion. Their guests were: Capt. and Mr. Alexander McCrackin, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearring, Miss Charlotte Gearing and Lieut. Comdr. John C. Leonard.

Mr. John E. Page spent a few days here during the early part of the week as the guest of Mrs. Charles A. Gove. Surgeon Page is attached to the Milwaukee, and Mrs. Page, who as Miss Mamie Burling was well known in San Francisco, is in that city for the present, although making frequent visits to Mare Island. Capt. and Mrs. John A. Murtagh, U.S.A., who have been making their home in San Francisco, have left for Los Angeles, where they are to spend a month as the guests of the latter's brother, Dr. J. de Barth Shorb. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Noble E. Irwin, who, with their little daughter, spent a few days at Mare Island on their way home from the Philippines, have left for Washington, where the latter's father is ill. Commander Irwin was ordered to the Mare Island hospital from Cavite for treatment, but the illness of Mrs. Irwin's father, a retired naval officer, made them most anxious to go to Washington. While here they were guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. Lieut. T. C. Turner, U.S.M.C., who returned from the Asiatic Station on the last transport, has reported here. Miss Eleanor Anderson, the young daughter of Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, left a couple of days ago for Berkeley to attend school.

Mrs. John H. White has been seriously ill at the Adler Sanitarium in San Francisco for the past month, but is now on the road to recovery. Lieutenant White is judge advocate of the court-martial here. Much pleasure is being expressed here among the friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer. Miss Burwell that was, over the orders assigning the former to the command of the Paul Jones, as it will bring this young couple again to California. Lieutenant Larimer was attached to the Independence at this yard when Rear Admiral Burwell was in command. Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., who has been ill for several days, is now much improved. Comdr. Henry C. Gearring has returned to the yard. Capt. James H. Bull, who recently assumed the duties of commandant of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, came up to the yard yesterday and was warmly greeted by many friends here. Mrs. Earl P. Jessop has returned to San Francisco after spending the week-end as the guest of Mrs. Charles A. Gove, Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans left to-day for San Francisco for a few days on duty connected with the new vessels being built at the Union Iron Works.

The revenue cutter McCullough and the Albatross both came up to the yard on Tuesday. The McCullough is now in drydock, having some cleaning and painting done, but the Albatross returned to Sausalito this morning, having come only to have surveys for work required on her. The submarines Grampus and Pike, recently placed out of commission here, will have an extensive overhauling. Some \$20,000 will be expended on them, and six months' time will be required on the work.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1907.

Col. C. L. Hodges was highly honored by the 48th Separate Company, N.Y.N.G., at the Oswego armory last Thursday, the 10th. A dress parade and review was given by the company, under command of Capt. Francis D. Cuklin, and this military ceremony was followed by a reception to the Colonel in the company parlor. On behalf of the company and in exchange for the many courtesies extended by Colonel Hodges during his residence at Fort Ontario, Captain Cuklin presented him with a handsome dress saber. The Captain referred to the pleasant relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard fostered by the officers of the 3d Battalion, 23d Infantry, and Colonel Hodges in particular. The Colonel was dumbfounded, as he had not an inkling of the surprise in store for him, but he made a suitable reply, which the militiamen received with outbursts of applause. The sentiment expressed by Captain Cuklin is shared also by the citizens of Oswego toward Colonel Hodges. He is respected and well-liked by all because of his interest he has taken in Oswego as indicated by his herculean labors to make the Old Home Week celebration a success.

A dinner was given by the City Club in honor of Colonel Hodges, Friday, Dec. 28. Only members were present, and the affair was informal. Several officers from the post were among the guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Bury have gone to their home in Michigan, the Lieutenant having been granted a three months' leave.

Pvt. Michael Slattery, of Co. I, one of the crack shots of the 2d Infantry, was discharged per expiration of service a few days ago. A dancing and card party will be given by the enlisted men at the post exchange Monday evening, Jan. 21. The 2d Infantry social club will have the affair in charge, and it has engaged an excellent orchestra.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 14, 1907.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ruggles have returned from their visit in Washington, and Lieutenants Pickel and Henderson have returned from Christmas leave.

Great excitement was occasioned in the post last week by the receipt at headquarters of a telegram directing the mountain battalion to proceed to the Philippines. This will take from the post Major Gayle, Miss Gayle, Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Lieutenants Brooke, Williford, and Henderson and Vett and Mrs. LeMay. The added labor imposed upon the depleted squadron of the 15th Cavalry by this reduction of the garrison is not looked forward to with much joy.

Ladies' night at the club on Jan. 10 was well attended, and all reported a very enjoyable time. The Ladies' Card Club met at Miss Gayle's on Thursday last. Those present were: Mrs. LeMay, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. McCloskey, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Mowry and Mrs. Ruggles. Miss Gray is visiting Mrs. LeMay. Dr. LeMay made a flying trip to Washington last week. Mrs. McCloskey and Tad have gone

Pabst Blue Ribbon

beer is made from Pabst exclusive eight-day malt and choicest hops with purest water. The barley from which the Pabst exclusive eight-day malt is made is a special carefully selected barley and developed in the natural way; in eight days it produces a malt rich in the food value of the grain. One eminent scientist says: "Pabst retains all the nourishment of the grain by his exclusive eight-day process of making malt and therefore Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer is the richest as well as the cleanest and most healthful beer in the world."

to the former's home at Pittsburgh, Pa. They will join the captain en route to San Francisco. Mrs. McKell has gone to her home in St. Louis and will join her husband in San Francisco. Mrs. E. D. Scott started on Monday for her home in San Diego, Cal., and expects to join Captain Scott at San Francisco in May, when his battery, the 27th, sails for Manila.

Quite a number of dinners complimentary to the departing officers and ladies have been given by those who are to remain behind. The Ladies' Card Club will meet this week at the quarters of Mrs. Ruggles. The post, lonely looking since the departure of the two squadrons of the 15th Cavalry, is now taking on a truly deserted look. Capt. E. D. Scott went to Springfield, Mass., on Monday on duty as a member of the board to select a new pistol for the Army. Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, who was called away some time since by the death of his father, is expected to rejoin the 23d Battery before it leaves the post for Manila, which will be about Jan. 25.

FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Jan. 11, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, formerly of San Francisco, has come here to join the 3d Infantry, two battalions of which are stationed here, the other at Fort Lawton. He is accompanied by Mrs. Febiger and three sons. Colonel Febiger is delighted with the post, which he says is one of the most desirable in the western division. He added: "The fort grounds are favorably regarded by Army officers in high authority, and the people of Spokane have always shown every consideration for the Army, and this lends a great deal to the pleasure of a sojourn in Spokane. The post has been maintained in excellent shape by the officers who have been in charge."

Andrew J. Laws, of Clark county, has come to Spokane to interest Indian war veterans in attending a big reunion at Olympia during the first week of the coming session of the State legislature. There are 250 veterans in Washington. The plan is to form an association and as such present to the legislature a memorial asking for service pay for all veterans. It is not to procure pensions, which the Federal Government has already provided for, but to urge the State to pay the veterans for the time they actually served during the Indian wars.

A new arrival is a son to Commissary Sergeant Kohlheit. Quartermaster Sergeant Balsch is another of the non-commissioned officers who is receiving congratulations, having become the father of a ten-pound daughter.

King Turkey and all the other good things of the commissary department graced the board during the Christmas and New Year holidays at Fort Wright, and the officers entertained a number of special guests. There were receptions and dances.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Jan. 8, 1907.

The formal hop to have been danced Jan. 4 has been postponed until Jan. 11. Mrs. William E. Welsh and Mrs. William A. Carleton are to be the hostesses. Capt. Charles W. Castle and Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Stone returned during the week from St. Paul, Minn., where they spent the holidays with relatives. Miss Marie Stead and Miss Hatlin, of St. Louis, Mo., are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan. Capt. Jerry C. Springstead and Lieut. Harold L. Snoddy, of the Kansas National Guard, who are attending the officers' school at this garrison, have been spending the holidays at their homes in Kansas. Mrs. Lindsay P. Rucker has gone to Texas to visit for a few weeks.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdall spent the early part of the week in Chicago. Miss Wilhelmina Lowe, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Pauline Murphy, during the holidays. Miss Beno, of Council Bluffs, and Miss Copeland, of Omaha, were guests at the reception given at the Officers' Club, New Year's day.

Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen entertained at bridge the latter part of the week. Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer and Lieut. Charles B. Elliott were the prize winners. Those playing were: Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer, Lieut. and Mrs. Sheldon Anding, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Carleton, Mrs. Pauline L. Murphy, Mrs. Whelen, Lieutenants Sharon, Whelen, Anding, Elliott and Wuest. On Wednesday afternoon the Ladies' Bridge Club was entertained by George R. Guild.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 14, 1907.

It is not usual that target practice is held in winter, but the War Department wishes the troops to practice in all kinds of weather. Co. M left on Friday for the rifle range to engage in target practice. They will remain there three days.

A lecture of value on hygiene study was given on Monday by Capt. P. A. Wolf, 4th Inf., which was attended by all of the troops.

A little stranger appeared recently to join the home circle of Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter at this post in the tiny person of a beautiful daughter.

Mrs. L. L. Ross, of Fort Thomas avenue, who has been quite ill for a month, is now convalescent. Mrs. Ross is the mother of Lieut. S. S. Ross, A.C., now at Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Wolf, of the post, entertained with a delightful dinner on Wednesday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Capt. John Hughes, 4th Inf., has returned to the fort from a leave.

All of the officers of the post who took the examination in military hygiene, under Captain Wolf, passed successfully. Captain Jarvis returned Friday and went immediately to the rifle range and took command of Co. M at that place.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

In a letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, dated Jan. 11, 1907, President Roosevelt urges the building of two ships of the maximum size and speed carrying twelve-inch guns. These two big ships should include the one provided for last year and the one provided for this year. The President says:

I thoroughly believe in developing and building an adequate number of submarines; I believe in building torpedo-boat destroyers; there must be a few fast scouts, and, of course, various auxiliary vessels of different kinds. But the strength of the Navy rests primarily upon its battleships, and in building these battleships it is imperatively necessary, from the standpoint alike of efficiency and economy, that they should be the very best of their kind. In my judgment we are not to be excused if we build any battleship inferior to those now being built by other nations. I should be glad if a limitation could be put by international agreement to the size of battleships hereafter to be built. I have found, however, that it will undoubtedly be impracticable to secure any such agreement in the near future. In the first-class navies generally these big battleships have already been built or are now building. We cannot afford to fall behind, and we shall fall behind if we fail to build first-class battleships ourselves. Unless we intend to go on building up the fleet, we should abandon every effort to keep the position which we now hold, whether in the Pacific Ocean or in American waters generally. Our justification for upholding the Monroe Doctrine and for digging the Panama Canal must rest primarily upon our willingness to build and maintain a first-class fighting fleet. Be it remembered, moreover, that such a fleet is by far the most important guarantee of peace which this nation has or can ever have. *

Much of the information showing the superior value of battleships of large displacement, high speed, and great gun power is of very technical nature and cannot be briefly stated. This is especially true of certain confidential information concerning the requirements necessary for efficient long-range gun fire, it being understood that in this sense efficiency of gun fire refers exclusively to hitting, that is, to the number of large projectiles that can be landed against an enemy's hull in a given time, and not to the number of all calibers, including six-inch, etc., that can be fired in a given time, which latter is known as the "volume of fire," a popular expression having no useful meaning in a military sense.

But disregarding these arguments, it may still be clearly shown that a certain sum of money appropriated for naval construction can be more advantageously expended for large, high free-board vessels, having many large guns of the same caliber, than for smaller vessels of lower free board, having fewer large guns and numerous small guns. For example:

Now that a high degree of skill has been developed in naval marksmanship, especially with heavy guns, future battle ranges will be so great (three or four miles) that small guns (six-inch, etc.) will be practically ineffective, especially against large vessels having all of their guns and gun crews in twelve-inch turrets behind heavy armor.

Therefore the effective offensive power of a battleship may now be measured by the number of heavy (twelve-inch) guns she can fire on either broadside. For the ordinary battleship this effective broadside fire consists of four twelve-inch guns.

It follows as a matter of course that a large ship having a broadside fire of ten twelve-inch guns could promptly destroy a battleship of the usual type having four twelve-inch guns; and with the advantage of the greater speed of the larger vessel, which would enable her to choose her own distance, she would be more than a match for two of the smaller vessels. *

Thus a squadron of ten small vessels, each having a broadside fire of two heavy guns, or twenty guns in all, must inevitably be defeated by a squadron of two large vessels, each having a broadside fire of ten heavy guns, because the squadron of small vessels would be about two miles long, and therefore cannot concentrate all of its fire effectively upon the two large vessels, whereas the latter, by the great concentration of their heavy guns, all within a length of half a mile, can readily destroy the small vessels nearest to them in the line, and, in the same manner, successively destroy the remainder.

That is to say, the large vessels can always attain the object sought in all battles, namely, the concentration of a superior force upon an inferior one—upon a part of the enemy's line, while the remaining parts are outside of effective range; and no tactical skill on the part of the squadron of small vessels can counteract this advantage, because the ability to concentrate is inherent in the design of the large vessels.

The squadron of large vessels must of course be able to choose its own distance and relative position, which it can always do, because of the much greater speed that can be given to vessels of large displacement.

The same is true, though to a less degree, when we compare vessels having a broadside of four twelve-inch guns (the ordinary battleship) with those having a broadside of ten twelve-inch guns (the battleship proposed).

From the above it seems evident that, from the point of view of naval efficiency alone, we should build vessels each mounting as many heavy guns as practicable. That is to say, if it be decided that our naval force should be increased by a broadside fire of forty heavy guns, then efficiency demands that we build four high-speed ships, each having a broadside fire of ten twelve-inch guns, rather than a greater number of smaller ships having a broadside fire of four twelve-inch guns each.

For the reasons given above, a squadron of vessels each having a broadside fire of twelve or more heavy guns, would be more powerful than a squadron having the same number of guns mounted on vessels having a broadside of ten guns each; and the sole reason for not advocating more than ten guns on a broadside is that such vessels are not at present necessary, as none of the vessels of our possible enemies have a greater offensive force. The principle, however, holds good that, given the same number of twelve-inch guns in each of two squadrons, the squadron having the most guns on each of its vessels (and consequently the greatest flexibility in maneuvering and concentration of fire) will be the most powerful, assuming skill in marksmanship, tactics, etc., to be equal.

While the question of economy should not be allowed to diminish the naval force (the number of effective guns) required for national defense, it may nevertheless be stated incidentally that we can increase our naval force by a broadside fire of, say, forty twelve-inch guns at considerably less cost by building ships having a broadside fire of ten heavy guns each than by building a greater number of smaller ships each having a less broadside fire. *

For the sum that it would cost to maintain ten small ships we could maintain a squadron of four large ones that would be greatly superior in tactical qualities, total effective hitting capacity, ability to fight the guns in a heavy sea, speed, protection, and the inherent ability to concentrate its gun fire (and which, therefore, could readily defeat the ten small vessels), and make a yearly saving of over fourty millions, or over forty per cent, in the original cost; and we would require fewer men and officers to handle the more efficient fleet.

In addition to the above-indicated tactical qualities of large vessels, they also possess the great advantage of carrying their guns at a considerably greater height above the water, thus enabling them to fight them effectively when some of the guns of vessels of lower free board could not even have their ports open. For example, the Michigan and South Carolina are defective in this respect, having their forward turret guns at a height of only twenty-four feet above the water, while those of the British Dreadnought are at a height of about thirty-five feet.

All first-class foreign maritime nations, including, for example, England, Russia, and Japan, are now laying down or preparing to lay down high-speed battleships of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons displacement, with main batteries composed exclusively of heavy guns.

It is therefore manifest that an adherence on the part of this country to the smaller types of low free-board ships with mixed batteries and few heavy guns would manifestly place

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us at a great disadvantage, because we would be paying more per twelve-inch gun of broadside fire than our rivals, and these guns would be less effective in battle.

I inclose a copy of a discussion on this subject by Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, of the U.S. Navy, an officer whose signal service to our Navy in the development of its marksmanship cannot be overstated.

PROGRAM FOR TESTS OF AUTOMATIC PISTOLS.

The board of officers, of which Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., is president, which was ordered to meet at the Government arsenal, Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of testing revolvers and automatic pistols, with a view to the adoption of a suitable arm for the Army, has formulated the following program for the tests:

1. Examination of pistol as to design, appearance, balance, suitability for mounted troops, etc.
2. Special examination will be made as to safety features.
3. Dismounting and assembling. The times required for each of the following operations:
 - (a) to dismount the breech and magazine mechanism with the exception of the lock; (b) to complete dismounting; (c) to assemble, except the breech and magazine mechanism; (d) to complete assembling.
 4. The number of—(a) pins and springs; (b) small springs; (c) other parts.
 5. The number and kind of tools required to dismount and assemble.
 6. Twenty rounds to be fired into butt to observe working of pistol.
 7. Velocity at 37.5 feet, mean of five shots.
 8. Accuracy and penetration at seventy-five feet; ten shots.
 9. Rapidity with accuracy; target, six by two feet, range, 100 feet. Number of shots fired to be three times the capacity of clip. Pistol fired from hand. Time and number of hits to be noted in each case. To be conducted by representative of company, if present. Firing to begin with chamber and magazine empty, and clips or holders arranged as desired by firer.
 10. Rapidity at will. Same as preceding test, except that the pistol will be fired without aim into a butt at short range, and hits will not be considered.
 11. Endurance. Pistol will then be fired deliberately 500 rounds as a self-loader, cooling after each fifty rounds.
 12. Velocity. Same as Paragraph 6 above.
 13. Mounted test. Pistol will be fired by a mounted man such number of times as may seem necessary to determine its ease of loading, to manipulate, and at safety.
 14. Excessive charges. Pistol to be fired five times as a single loader, with cartridges in which the charge of powder is increased to produce a pressure in the chamber twenty-five per cent. greater than the regular pressure.
 15. Pierced primers. Pistol will be fired once with a cartridge in which the primer has been thinned so as to insure piercing. Two rounds will then be fired to observe action.
 16. Dust. With the mechanism closed and both ends of the barrel tightly corked, pistol will be exposed, in a box prepared for that purpose, to a blast of fine sand for one minute. The surplus sand may then be removed by blowing theron, jarring of the piece, or wiping with the bare hand only. The magazine should be—(a) empty when exposed to dust; (b) loaded when exposed to dust. In both cases pistol should be used as a self-loader, and in the second the cartridge may be removed and wiped, then reloaded. In case of self-loading, failure to work in either case the piece will be tried by operating by hand.
 17. Rust. The mechanism will be thoroughly cleaned of grease, by boiling in a solution of soda, the ends of the barrel tightly corked, and the pistol then placed in a saturated solution of sal ammoniac for five minutes. After exposure to the open air for twenty-four hours, five shots will be fired into a sand butt, using pistol as a self-loader. In case the self-loading mechanism fails to work, the pistol will then be tried by operating by hand.
 18. Decreased charges. Pistol to be fired twelve rounds as a self-loader with cartridge in which the powder charge has been decreased so that the first four will give pressure of twenty-five per cent. less, the second four fifteen per cent. less, and the last four ten per cent. less than the Service pressure.
 19. Supplementary Tests. Any piece which successfully passes the foregoing tests may be subjected to such supplementary tests, or repetitions of previous ones, to further determine its endurance or other qualities as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance or by the board.

General Remarks. During the above tests the pistol will be entirely in the hands of the board, except when specifically stated otherwise, and no alterations or repairs other than those possible on the ground will be allowed, except by special permission of the board. If the pistol fails in any test the remainder of the program may be discontinued in the discretion of the board. In case of misfire, cartridge will be opened to determine cause, and if due to the ammunition, test will be repeated.

Noting a common impression in Europe that Russia is in a bad way, both as to financial and military affairs, the Broad Arrow warns England not to underestimate Russia's power in Asia. That journal goes on to say that the forces of the Czar in the Far East now count 168 battalions and 134 batteries, capable of expansion by means of local resources to 240 battalions and 172 batteries. This is a very different force to that assembled in Manchuria in 1903, i.e., eighty-eight battalions and twenty-three batteries. It is equal, as a German contemporary points out, to twenty Japanese divisions.



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TREATY RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The school question, now agitating California, has been settled for the State of New York, so far as the decision of the highest legal authorities can settle it. The highest court of this State having held that the regulation of the public schools is purely a State matter, if the "entire civil and military force of the United States" is to be employed against the State of California we must be prepared, in New York also, to resist invasion, in view of the seditious utterances of our judges.

In the case of People, ex rel King, v. Gallagher, 93 N.Y. 438, an American citizen, clothed with all the privileges conferred upon her by the Constitutions of the State and Nation, sought a writ of mandamus to require the defendant, as principal of a public school in Brooklyn, to admit her to the school. As she belonged to the colored race, admission to the school which she desired to enter had been denied her and she was relegated to a separate school, much as the Japanese children of forty years and upwards have been treated in San Francisco. The lower courts having held that, notwithstanding the Constitution of the United States and other dignified documents, the State of New York might regulate its schools to suit itself, the question finally reached the Court of Appeals and Chief Judge Ruger said:

The question broadly stated presented by this appeal is whether the school authorities of that city have the right to classify the pupils in such schools in the administration of their authority to regulate the methods of education pursued therein, or whether the provisions of the Constitution of the United States require that each person attending such school, shall, without regard to sex, color or age, be awarded upon demand the same privileges in the same places and under the same circumstances as those enjoyed by any other scholar therein.

Such school authorities have determined, in the exercise of their discretion, that the interest of education may be best promoted by the instruction of scholars of different races in separate schools; and the question is now presented whether they are debarred by the law of the land from adopting those methods which in their judgment are the wisest and most efficient to accomplish the purpose intended.

The court decided that the Constitution of the United States did not confer upon the relator the rights claimed and, among other things, the learned Chief Judge said, referring to the constitutional amendments:

It will be observed that the language of the amendment is peculiar in respect to the rights which the State is forbidden to abridge. Although the same section makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, yet, in speaking of the class of privileges and immunities which the State is forbidden to deny the citizen, they are referred to as the privileges and immunities which belong to them as citizens of the United States. It has been argued from this language that such rights and privileges as are granted to its citizens, and depend solely upon the laws of the State for their origin and support, are not within the constitutional inhibition and may lawfully be denied to any class or race by the States at their will and discretion. This construction is distinctly and plainly held in "The Slaughter House Cases" (16 Wall. 36), by the Supreme Court of the United States. The doctrine of that case has not, to our knowledge, been retracted or questioned by any of its subsequent decisions.

It would seem to be a plain deduction from the rule in that case that the privilege of receiving an education at the expense of the State, being created and conferred solely by the laws of the State, and always subject to its discretionary regulation, might be granted or refused to any individual or class at the pleasure of the State. This view of the question is also taken in "State, ex rel Garnes, v. McCann" (1 Ohio St. 210), and "Cory v. Carter" (48 Ind. 337; 17 Am. Rep. 738). The judgment appealed from might, therefore, very well be affirmed upon the authority of these cases.

At page 451 the learned Judge said:

This appeal has been argued by the appellant upon the assumption that the colored children have been excluded from something to which white children are admitted. This assumption is, we think, erroneous. The case shows that they have been afforded in all respects the same rights and the same advantages that have been awarded to the whites, and there is no more foundation for the claim that they have been excluded from the public schools of Brooklyn than there is for a claim that the pupils of one district, who are confined in their attendance to the district in which they reside, are excluded from its schools, or that the female pupils are excluded from equal privileges, because of their exclusion from the male schools, on account of the regulations which require the separate education of the two sexes.

The right of the individual, as affected by the question in hand, to secure equal advantages in obtaining an education at the public expense, and where that privilege is afforded him by the school authorities, he cannot justly claim that his educational privileges have been abridged, although such privileges are not accorded him at the precise place where he most desires to receive them. It was quite pertinently said by the court in "Cory v. Carter" (48 Ind. 337; 17 Am. Rep. 738): "In our opinion, there would be as much lawful reason for complaint by one scholar in the same school that he could not occupy the seat of another scholar therein at the same time the latter occupied it, or by scholars in the different classes in the same school that they were not all put in the same class, or by the scholars in the different schools that they were not all placed in one class, as there is that white and black children are placed in distinct classes and taught separately or in separate schools."

The fact that by this system of classification one person is required to go further to reach his place of instruction than he otherwise would is a mere incident to any classification of the pupils in the public schools of a large city, and affords no substantial ground of complaint.

Again at page 456:

Suppose actual experience had demonstrated that on account of the discomforts and annoyances to which a minority are ever subjected on account of race prejudices, the joint education

of the two races was detrimental to the interests of one of them, or the wishes of the colored race in favor of separate places of education had been conclusively expressed, would it not be a just and reasonable exercise of the discretion of the school authorities to establish separate schools in such places? and could it in any sense be said, in case that was done, that either race was discriminated against by such exercise of discretion? We think not. It is undoubtedly true that in many localities in this State the school authorities have not availed themselves of their authority to cause separate places of education to be established for the respective races. And in those places the joint education of the races has been carried on. This fact seems to show that this question may safely and fairly be left to their discretion, and in time, where that course may be deemed best, it will be voluntarily adopted by such authorities. Certainly this court cannot determine, as a question of law, that there are not localities in the State in which, under the peculiar animosities affecting that locality the establishment of separate schools for the education of the colored race may not be the wisest and most beneficial exercise of discretion in their favor. The statutes of the State have left that question entirely to the school authorities, and we think have wisely done so. We cannot review the exercise by them of that discretion in any particular instance, and determine that they have mistakenly or imprudently discharged the duty which the law has cast upon them.

The foregoing case of People, ex rel King, v. Gallagher was referred to and approved as late as February, 1900, in People, ex rel Cisco, v. School Board (161 N.Y. 598), and where the court says:

Again it is said that the present Constitution requires the legislature to provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of this State may be educated, and, therefore, the school board was required to admit to any school under its control all the children who desired to attend that particular school. Such a construction of the Constitution would not only render the school system utterly impracticable, but no such purpose was ever intended. There is nothing in that provision of the Constitution which justifies any such claim. The most that the Constitution requires the legislature to do is to furnish a system of common schools where each and every child may be educated, not that all must be educated in any one school, but that it shall provide or furnish a school or schools where each and all may have the advantages guaranteed by that instrument. If the legislature determined that it was wise for one class of pupils to be educated by themselves, there is nothing in the Constitution to deprive it of the right to so provide. It was the facilities for and the advantages of an education that it was required to furnish to all the children, and not that it should provide for them any particular class of associates while such education was being obtained. In this case there is no claim that the relator's children were excluded from the common schools of the borough, but the claim is that they were excluded from one or more particular schools which they desired to attend and that they possessed the legal right to attend those schools, although they were given equal accommodations and advantages in another and separate school. We find nothing in the Constitution which deprived the school board of the proper management of the schools in its charge, or from determining where different classes of pupils should be educated, always providing, however, that the accommodations and facilities were equal for all. Nor is there anything in this provision of the Constitution which prevented the legislature from exercising its discretion as to the best method of educating the different classes of children in the State, whether it relates to separate classes as determined by nationality, color or ability, so long as it provides for all alike in the character and extent of the education which it furnishes and the facilities for its acquirement.

In the case of Cory v. Carter, 48 Ind. 327, 17 Am. Rep. 738, Buskirk, J., delivering the opinion of the court, said that the State system of common schools had its origin in and was provided for by the constitution and laws of the State; that it was purely a domestic institution, and subject to the exclusive control of the constituted authorities of the State; that the Federal Constitution did not provide for any general system of education to be conducted and controlled by the National Government, nor was Congress thereby invested with any power to exercise a general or special supervision over the States on the subject of education.

Not only in schools, but upon railway trains a number of American States have exercised the right of separating the races and this right has been sustained by the courts. If American citizens are subjected to such classification, by what sanction can it be claimed that aliens have acquired rights here which are superior to our own? Nothing in the treaty with Japan gives its citizens a right of entry to any particular school or for that matter, to any school at all, nor places them upon any plane higher than that occupied by American citizens. The Federal Government is powerless to make any treaty which would have any such effect; being, as the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held, a Government having only those powers which are expressly conferred by the provisions of the Constitution or implied therefrom. All other powers, including such a purely domestic question as the regulation of schools, are reserved to the States; and every foreign nation in entering into a treaty with the Government is charged with notice of the fact that the Government is acting under a limited power of attorney and that it cannot contract that aliens shall have rights beyond the scope of its own power to confer.

In a purely domestic question reserved to the States, such as the regulation of schools, the Federal Government cannot confer a right upon the alien, in derogation of the State law, such as freedom from classification according to sex or race, any more than it can guarantee to a Turk the right to violate the New York law regulating marriage by having ten or more wives here, as he has at home. Under our dual system of government these questions are reserved expressly for the States, and neither by law nor by treaty can the Federal Government meddle with them.

CHARLES HENRY PHELPS.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

According to a writer in the *Militär Wochenschrift*, the demobilization of the Russian army is virtually completed. Almost all the European troops have returned to Russia, although some mountain artillery and certain other troops will remain in the Far East. A large increase is being made in the garrison of Kazan, to which place twenty-two battalions and six batteries are being sent, and it is probable that the increase will be permanent. The fourteen companies of the East Siberian siege artillery regiments have been increased to two regiments with a greatly augmented strength. The field troops in the districts of Omsk, Irkutsk, and Priamur, with the occupation corps in Northern Manchuria, are 161 infantry battalions, 18 machine-gun companies, 48 squadrons or sotnias, 88 field batteries, and 22 battalions of technical troops.

An imperial corps of volunteer motorists has been established by the Austrian military authorities. This new creation is not common to the monarchy, but concerns Austria alone. The characteristic of the new organization is that the Motor Volunteers do not form a regular military corps; they are a civil association placed at the

TORTURED WITH ECZEMA.

Tremendous Itching Over Whole Body—Scratched Until Bled—Wonderful Cure by Cuticura.

"Last year I suffered with a tremendous itching on my back, which grew worse and worse until it spread over the whole body, and only my face and hands were free. For four months or so I suffered torments, and I had to scratch, scratch, scratch until I bled. At night when I went to bed things got worse, and I had at times to get up and scratch my body all over until I was as sore as could be, and until I suffered excruciating pain. They told me that I was suffering from eczema. Then I made up my mind that I would use the Cuticura Remedies. I used them according to instructions, and very soon indeed I was greatly relieved. I continued until well, and now I am ready to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. Mary Metzger, Sweetwater, Okla., June 28, 1905."

disposal of the War Minister, and organized in accordance with his ideas. The object of the corps, in the field army, is to co-operate in the transmission of orders and information.

Some interesting information concerning the Chinese army has been sent to the London Times by its Pekin correspondent. He states that the Viceroy, Yuan Shih-kai, is to retain command only of the second and fourth divisions, and that temporarily only, while the six other divisions are to be taken over by the newly-constituted Ministry of War, which is also engaged in assuming control of the divisions at Wu-chang, Nanking, and Fu-chau. An effort is being made to give the army a national character, and the one uncertain feature is said to be the question of pay. There is a promise of an army budget with a proper audit, and a central clothing department is to be established. Many officers are to be sent to France, and the Chinese military authorities appear to be paying attention to the opinions of foreign experts.

Field Marshal Sir George White, who presided at a recent meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association in London, gave some striking facts as to the spread of temperance among the British troops in India. He stated that more than one-third of the whole British garrison there were abstainers, thanks chiefly to Lord Roberts, who obtained a concession for the establishment of temperance institutions. When that concession was granted in 1888 the number of total abstainers in the Army in India was 12,000; eight years later the number had risen to 24,000. Returns which he himself obtained in India for a period of years showed that there were seven or eight times as many convictions by court-martial of men who were non-abstainers as there were of men who were abstainers, and, as regarded health, statistics collected from seven different regiments quartered in different parts of India showed that, while 92 per 1,000 among non-abstainers were admitted to hospital, the number among abstainers was only 49 per 1,000.

The Spanish military authorities have established a special course of one month's duration for infantry lieutenants at the Central Army School of Musketry. Every regiment bearing an uneven number will send there one lieutenant selected for promotion. The program includes the following: Methods of musketry and tactical training in Spain, France, Germany, and Italy; organization of ranges; comparative study of regulation weapons in Spain and in foreign armies; conduct, methods and effects of fire and their application to battle; taking to pieces, putting together, and care of arms.

It is unofficially stated that the British military authorities have received the sanction of the treasury for an extensive enlargement of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. It is said that the first appropriation for the work will amount to \$1,000,000.

Having adopted quick firing guns, the government of Roumania has been obliged to devise a new field artillery organization, according to which a battery will consist of 4 Q.F. guns and 12 mounted ammunition wagons. The artillery is divided into divisional and corps artillery, and batteries detached as horse artillery. It consists of 9 divisional artillery regiments, the 8 first have 9 batteries, the 9th Regiment has only 6; of 4 regiments of corps artillery, each regiment has 3 batteries, of which 6 guns are Q.F., and 2 howitzers; of 3 horse artillery batteries forming a detachment attached to the Rossiori Cavalry Division.

Heretofore the Belgian foot artillery have been armed with an old 11 m.m. breech-loading carbine, with which black powder had to be used. A recent army order lays down that in future these troops will be armed with the Mauser carbine, which is lighter and about 10 cm. shorter than the former weapon.

The Toronto branch of the British Navy League has adopted the following resolution: "That it is not consistent with the true interests of Canada, from the political or economical point of view, that she should continue to neglect all preparations for taking part in the naval defense of the British Empire. It is a duty we owe ourselves and the floating commerce of the empire, to lay the foundations of a broad national maritime policy, under which naval preparation will go hand-in-hand with the development of the Canadian Mercantile Marine and the encouragement of the Canadian shipbuilding industry, thus securing Canada a fair share in the world's transport trade."

An immense mobilization station has been erected near St. Cyr, on the Belt railroad, which runs around Paris, to permit the rapid concentration of troops and supplies, and their despatch by means of the belt line over any of the railroads running out from the capital. Provision will be made for loading eight trains simultaneously. Through the main line to Brittany and the state road tapping the valley of the Loire the best agricultural districts of France, as well as Havre, Cherbourg and the big ports of entry of France, can be made to feed this supply station.

A Tokio despatch brings a report that Japan favors the submission of the question of disarmament to The Hague conference.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Jan. 12, pages 549 and 550.

REAR ADMIRAL LYON.

Rear Admiral Henry Ware Lyon, the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, is the officer of highest rank in active sea service to-day among those officers who were on board of the man-of-war Trenton during its hard experience in the Samoan hurricane eighteen years ago. The experience on the Trenton was perhaps worse than any experience of war, but Admiral Lyon, then a lieutenant, lived through it to take an active part in battles which were waged against other elements than those of wind and wave.

In the Samoan hurricane Lieutenant Lyon bore an active part in the saving of his ship and in the rescue of the men of the sister vessel, *Vandalia*, which was a total loss. The Trenton was carried ashore finally by the terrific sea, but through the excellent management of her officers, who maintained a perfect discipline in a soul-traying time, the vessel escaped destruction. In the Samoan harbor when that tempest came up out of the sea there were gathered men-of-war of three nations—America, Germany and Great Britain. The story of the tempest perhaps has been told time and again. Every one perhaps knows how the British sailors, whose vessel was the only one staunch enough to put to sea in the teeth of the storm, cheered their sailor brothers who were battling with the death.

It was under the orders of Lieutenant Lyon, transmitted to him by Captain Farquhar, of the Trenton, that the members of the band of the flagship were lashed to the rigging in order that they might hold their places and play "The Star Spangled Banner" to the keeping up of the heart of the crew when every moment was thought to be the ship's last. In the face of death the band played the national anthem and the crew sang while battling with the storm for the mastery.

There were forty-seven American officers and sailors lost in that hurricane. The reports of the officers of the three American ships told in full the tale of the heroism of the common sailors, but said nothing of their own heroism. The story of the deeds of Captain Farquhar, Lieutenant Lyon and of the rest of the officers of the American ship came from the pens of admiring aliens.

During the Spanish War Admiral Lyon, then a commander, was in command of the *Dolphin*, a despatch boat. A message carrier though his craft was, Commander Lyon then saw service in which it is ordinarily considered the business of the battleship to engage. The *Dolphin* was present at Sampson's bombardments of the forts at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, Commander Lyon, with the *Dolphin*, which was of such build that a single shell probably would have sunk it, constantly ran his vessel in at night close to the fortifications in order to guard against any escape of the Spanish craft under cover of darkness.

It was the *Dolphin*, under Commander Lyon, which supported the marines in their fights at Guantanamo and at Cusco. The *Dolphin* constantly shelled the enemy, causing them to break from cover and to give the marines on shore the opportunity of fighting something besides a hidden enemy. It was Commander Lyon of the *Dolphin* who cleared Guantanamo Bay of the torpe-

does with which it was strewn by the Spaniards. Every moment of the time in which he was engaged in this work his vessel was in danger of being sunk by a hidden mine, but Lyon kept at the task until the seaway was clear of the explosive obstructions.

As usual with a brave man, Commander Lyon in writing of the torpedo removals gave all the credit to others. Of two young ensigns, William C. Cole and Yates Stirling, Jr., who commanded the whaleboat, Lyon wrote: "It was as plucky an enterprise as ever I have witnessed. Day after day these young officers ventured close in shore within pistol shot of dense chapparal, where Spaniards could have fired with certain aim upon them with impunity, yet they went about their work as unmindful of their peril as if demonstrating a problem in geometry in a class room."

On the afternoon of June 6, 1898, the *Dolphin* was cruising eastward of the entrance to Santiago harbor. When his vessel was close in shore Commander Lyon saw a train of open flat cars crowded with troops moving along the railroad shore toward Santiago. The road ran through tunnels and cuts in the bluffs, but there were occasional open spaces. When the train appeared in one of these openings and was "skurrying" for shelter beyond, Lyon opened on it with the *Dolphin*'s 4-inch guns and with the smaller arms.

The engineer of the train put on all speed and carried his human freight into a tunnel and there he came to a stop. Lyon had his 4-inch guns directed at the water-side wall of the tunnel and the shells began to batter down the covering. A breach was made in the wall and, fearing that the whole thing would cave in, the engineer took the train out of the tunnel and, gathering headway, it went at full speed for the next hiding place. Lyon took a flying shot and planted a 4-inch shell into the locomotive's boiler and it was all up with the train.

The *Dolphin* went in nearer to the beach and the crew opened with small arms on the troops, who returned the fire with their rifles and then made a scramble for cover. It is said that in this affair 100 Spaniards were killed or wounded. Rear Admiral Lyon is spoken of by his comrades in arms as "The Gallant Lyon." He is a fine old sailor and doubtless he regrets that he is nearing the end of his active duty cruise and is close to the port of retirement.—Chicago Post.

ARMIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

The soldiers of ancient Egypt, in the time of Sesostris, that is to say, 1491 B.C., had nothing to complain of in the ration line. There were allowed five pounds of bread, two pounds of meat, and a quart of wine a day. Besides this immense amount of food each soldier was allotted piece of good, arable land of twelve arourae, roughly about 700 square yards, for his own use. They paid no taxes or tributes, and were held in great esteem by their countrymen. The strength of their standing army was 400,000, horse and foot, all natives of Egypt. Their training was pretty rough, for besides the handling of their various weapons, they had to take part in long

courses of gymnastics, and were subjected to all sorts of trials of endurance, marching and running, etc. When at the height of their power as a nation, their cavalry were considered the finest in the world. It was when Sesostris ascended the throne that Egypt really became a power. And Sesostris succeeded in subduing the Arabian nation, which up till then had been considered invulnerable. He then invaded Libya, and brought it under the rule of Egypt. Then he decided to try and conquer the world, and came very near to doing it.

His army consisted of about 600,000 infantry, 24,000 cavalry, and 27,000 armed chariots. He opened his campaign of conquest by invading Ethiopia, and was victorious wherever he went. He then fitted out a fleet of 400 vessels, and swept along the whole of the Red Sea coast-line, making himself master of every island and city he met. He carried his conquests right through Asia, and advanced farther into India than even the Great Alexander did. So his empire stretched from the Danube to the countries beyond the Ganges. But, strange to say, he never troubled about these immense conquests of his; after nine years' war in all parts of the world, he returned to Egypt and was content to rule within the limits of Egypt. Every soldier who returned with him shared the whole booty; he provided for the wives and children of those who had fallen during his campaign.—A. N. M. in Regiment.

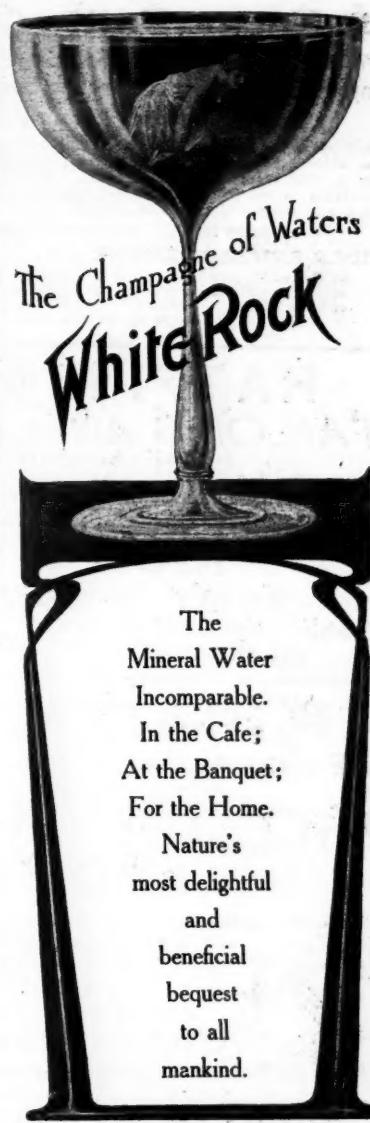
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Some pass their days to please and praise
The officer commanding,
Some risk a neck for the Exec.
And his good understanding;
But as for me—why, hully G!
On shell-swept, bare escarpment
I'd dance a jig in face of death,
And whoop up with my latest breath
Our glorious Pay Department!
Ord., Eng., Equip., may rear and rip,
With airs most self-conceited,
But we plain seamen pass the lemon
And tell 'em all to—beat it!
For to our mind you cannot find
A bureau or compartment,
Can hold a candle night or day
To old reliable S. and A.—
Our trusty Pay Department!

When things look blue (and dead broke too)
There's nothing like a pay day,
Then care takes flight, and hearts grow
light.
And all is bright as May-day;
With cash in hand I gaily land,
And lo! for Nell's apartment,
Whose ruby lips are pressed to mine
And speedily in Moet's wine
We toast the Pay Department!
Good luck to all! the great and small,
From General down to Dusty,*
May evil's day keep far away
And leave them young and lusty;
May Fortune's power upon them shower
Of joys a large assortment—
They've given me off a right good time
And hence this little wreath of rhyme
For our good Pay Department!

WILL STOKES, U.S. Navy.

*Paymaster General—Jack o' the Dust.



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The Colonel drew himself up haughtily and replied, with every evidence of offended dignity:

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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., January 16, 1907. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Thursday, February 14, 1907, and then publicly opened, for constructing brick stable at the Gettysburg, Pa., National Cemetery. Plans and specifications can be had, and information obtained on application to this office, or to the Superintendent at the cemetery. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Brick Lodge at Gettysburg National Cemetery," and be addressed to Major M. Gray Zalinski, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

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